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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Edited by BEERNARD C. STEINER.

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME XLIV (Assembly Series, Volume 21)

PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY (1745-1747)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

This volume carries on the legislative records of the Province for three years of petty bickering and faultfinding between the Governor and the representatives of the people. In 1745, several popular bills were vetoed by Governor Bladen who had lost his hold upon the Assembly and, forgetting his dignity, scolded the Delegates. On their part, they were fussily insistent upon their privileges. The main object of summoning the new Assembly in 1745 was to secure an appropriation for the garrison at Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island—a fortress recently brilliantly captured by the New England provincial troops and the British fleet. The Lower House tacked on to a bill for this purpose a provision for a Provincial Agent in London. The Upper House denounced this tacking and, as the Lower House refused to recede from its position, the bill failed. The proceedings as to three contested elections are of interest, and a large number of yea and nay votes are recorded, which afford a method of ascertaining that the Eastern Shore and Annapolis generally belonged to the Proprietary Party, while Southern Maryland was Anti-Proprietary. In March, 1745/6, another new Assembly met, summoned because of the Jacobite Rebellion in England and of the fear that the Iroquois might shift their alliance to the French, but nothing was done.

The Assembly again met in June, 1746 and failed to pass bills for the purchase of arms and ammunition, for the regulation of officer's fees, and for the administration of bankrupt's affairs, owing to dissension. Ordinaries were directed to be taxed to provide funds to carry on the war in Canada. In November a brief session passed a law for the purchase of provisions for the troops raised in the Province. Governor Samuel Ogle returned to Maryland and, succeeding Bladen as governor, met with the Assembly in May 1747. A long session of nearly two months resulted in the passage of twenty-eight acts, some of which were of very considerable importance: such as an assize law for trial of matters of fact in the county where they may arise and a tobacco inspection law, which was included in a measure for the regulation of official fees. A tax was also laid on tobacco exported so as to purchase arms and ammunition and another tax for the use of the Governor. The sale of strong liquors, the running of horse races and the tumultuous concourse of negroes during the Quaker Yearly Meetings on West and Tred Avon Rivers were forbidden. A two day session in December 1747, was fruitless, as the Delegates refused to make an appropriation for the war. At each session, the question of setting apart the western part of the Province as Frederick County came up, but was not yet settled.

A brief appendix contains, among other documents, a petition from Elkridge, showing how little men had a vision of Baltimore Town's growth, and a quasi passport to four Germans wishing to return to Europe for a visit.

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No. 3.

LETTERS OF MOLLY AND HETTY TILGHMAN. EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GOSSIP OF TWO MARYLAND GIRLS. EDITED BY J. HALL PLEASANTS.

(Concluded from Vol. XXI, 2, p. 149.)

XIII

Chester Town October 6 [1787]

Tho I have not heard of my dear Polly's being return'd from New Castle, yet when I think of the date of her last long Letter, a Letter too which gave me infinite entertainment, I am almost asham'd to think it still remains unanswer'd, and have determin'd not to miss the only opportunity of which I have been able to take advantage since my return from Talbot. I say able, because I knew of several which were useless from my being a Cripple with a cruel Boil on my Arm, of which I dare say Miss T.¹¹³ gave you full information.

The moment I was able to wear my Habit, and Stays, I went to farley [Fairlee], where I stay'd a fortnight; in which time I had the pleasure of helping to nurse Major [James] Lloyd in a smart intermittent, which with the doleful addition

¹¹³ "Miss T.", the writer's eldest sister Anna Maria Tilghman, or "Nancy" as she is usually called.

of a sore eye, completely prevented my giving you a great deal of scribble, as I had intended when I went down. And now let me thank you for your particular account of the bright, Sun-lighted Wedding¹¹⁴ proceedings. Henny and myself, amus'd ourselves a whole day over it, and rais'd Lloyd's [i. e. Lloyd Tilghman] curiosity to the highest pitch before we gratified it, which we partly did at last, with proper prudence, and precaution.

Apropos to Weddings, have you heard that Sally Shippen¹¹⁵ became Mrs Lea yesterday fortnight? If I am not mistaken you, as well as Miss T. had a solemn promise of being present at her transformation. How comes it then, that you were not requested to make ready, and attend her. I must do her the justice to say she gave me no hopes—of course I am not disappointed. One manouvre of hers I am unable to unravel, or account for, which was (as I am lately inform'd) her telling several persons that my Ladyship was certainly to be up on the happy occasion, when I shou'd never have known the day, but for N. Chew,¹¹⁶ who had it from her Sisters. Now as she was not under the smallest obligation to ask me, I cannot imagine why she wanted the credit of it. However don't let me wrong her. Perhaps she really intended to invite me, when she said I was coming, but from a sudden (tho not unheard of) weakness of the nervous System, was incapable of executing her intentions. Two days before the marriage, Sophie Chew¹¹⁷ said to Nancy, "Tis very odd, this is Wednesday, and no Molly Tilghman to be seen, tho we have been taught to expect her for some time past." I can't tell who were the Brides Maids, neither

¹¹⁴ The "sun-lighted wedding" unfortunately cannot be identified.

¹¹⁵ "Sally Shippen," daughter of Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, and his wife Margaret Francis, married September 21, 1787, Thomas Lea of Philadelphia; the bride was the writer's first cousin.

¹¹⁶ "Nancy Chew" is Nancy or Anna Maria (1749-1812), daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia. (See footnote 81.)

¹¹⁷ "Sophie Chew" (b. Nov. 13, 1769) is the daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew and his second wife Elizabeth Oswald. She married Oct. 3, 1796, Henry Philips of Philadelphia.

can I give you any particulars of the Bridal gaiety except that Mrs Livingston¹¹⁸ gave a musical entertainment to the Bride and her attendants a few days after the Wedding and was in so very harmonious a humor, that she bor'd the Company to death with her own performances on the piano forte. It is hinted that neither her voice, or fingers are exquisite.

If you are at home, you will see Nancy Ringgold,¹¹⁹ who will give you ample information of *Miss Galloways*¹²⁰ arrival, her Manners, health &c so that I need say nothing on that fruitful Subject. The extreme joy of her admiring Papa, and his graceful fondness, I have no language to describe so I shall not attempt that either. It was rather hard upon Mrs Lloyd¹²¹ not to be a Gossip at last, after coming to Town on two false Alarms. The last time she was sent for, Major Lloyd had a smart fever, but as I was at farly [Fairlee], he insisted on her going for the day. However before she had rode two Miles, she met a Messenger, who had been dispatched to announce Miss Mary's arrival and she return'd with much pleasure.

I am sorry to say, my dear Polly, that I have little hope of seeing you in Cecil till late in the fall, if then. I regret its not being in my power to take a Seat with Nancy R[inggold]. which is an excellent opportunity, but you will allow it to be impossible when I tell you, there is hardly a well person at

¹¹⁸ "Mrs. Livingston" is Anna Hume Shippen, who had married May 11, 1781 Henry Beekman Livingston of the New York family of that name, who was then living in Philadelphia.

¹¹⁹ "Nancy Ringgold" is Anna Maria (1772-1817), the daughter of Thomas Ringgold of Chestertown, and his wife Mary Galloway. She married March 24, 1795, Col. Frisby Tilghman.

¹²⁰ "Miss Galloway's arrival," this refers to the birth of Mary, the daughter of John Galloway (d. 1810) of Tulip Hill, near Annapolis, and his wife Sarah Chew, already referred to in footnotes 30 and 83. She married the Hon. Virgil Maxcy (1784-1844), the well-known lawyer, who was Chargé d'Affaires to Belgium 1837-1842. She was the only child and inherited the celebrated Tulip Hill estate near Annapolis, where she and her husband are buried. Her tombstone states that she was born in Chestertown 1787 and died July 6, 1849. (See footnotes 83 and 108.)

¹²¹ "Mrs. Lloyd" is a facetious reference to Mrs. James Lloyd, the writer's sister Betsey.

farly [Fairlee], black or white. Little Betsy¹²² has had a remitting fever for ten days past, and I really begin to grow uneasy about her. Yesterday Sister Nancy brought Nanny¹²² and Maria¹²² up, because there was really nobody to attend to them at home and the latter had a chill and smart fever last night.

To go down, for I am in hourly dread of Sister Betsy's [Lloyd] getting sick. However independent of that reason, I am detain'd by another strong one, which is a probability of seeing Phil¹²³ in Chester Town before long. Tom [Tilghman] wrote me last Week, that a Captain Barton had just arriv'd at Baltimore, who told him that in August, Phil took a passage in his Vessel, and came on board with his Baggage, At night, the wind being ahead, he said he wou'd sleep on shore and left the Vessel, taking his Baggage back with him. In the morning he sent off a Boat, with a note, informing Mr B. that an unexpected event had oblig'd him to postpone his Voyage to America, but that he meant to come out in the Packet. Mr B. thinks he was deterr'd from prosecuting his Voyage by

¹²² "Little Betsy" is Elizabeth (1784-1808), one of the twin daughters of the writer's sister Mrs. James Lloyd. This Elizabeth Lloyd married Philemon Hemsley of the Cloverfields family, and her twin sister Maria Lloyd (1784-1804), also referred to here, married William Hemsley (1766-1825) a brother of Philemon. Col. James Lloyd's eldest daughter, referred to here as "Nancy," is Anna Maria; she was born in 1782 and died in 1808; apparently never married.

¹²³ "Phil" is, of course, Philemon Tilghman, the writer's brother (1760-1797). He had been an officer in the British Navy during the Revolution and now returned to America for a short visit. About six months later he brought over to his Maryland farm, Golden Square, in Queen Anne Co., his wife whom he had recently married in England. She was Harriet Milbanke, daughter of Admiral Mark Milbanke, R. N., third son of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart. He and his wife and children are constantly referred to in subsequent letters. Their children were (order uncertain) (1) Harriet Tilghman, b. ante 1788, d. s. p. 1856; mar. Rev. Richard Cockburn, Prebend of Winchester Cathedral and Vicar of Boxley, Kent; (2) Caroline Tilghman, b. about Dec. 1788, d. unmarried 1868; (3) Richard Tilghman II, mar. Augusta Elphinstone; (4) Emily Tilghman, d. 1818; mar. Jeremiah Hoffman of Baltimore; (5) Charlotte Tilghman, d. 26 June, 1838; mar. Aug. 1813, Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, Bart.

the Vessel's being but weakly mann'd, a circumstance which he says, was remark'd by Phil but that co'd not have been the reason, because if it was so, there was no necessity for giving any other. This account seems as if he was alone, tho' Tom ¹²⁴ does not particularly say so, and yet from ev'ry other account we have the strongest reason to think M^{rs} Tilghman meant to accompany him. I wish I had heard nothing of it, for it has engross'd my whole mind for this Week past, and will continue to do so, till we either see him or hear from him.

I have not had a line from Henny since I left her, so that I am quite uncertain about her coming up. If she does not come, I shall think very hardly of her, as there is no one good reason to prevent her. She is the most incorrigible stayer at home I ever met with. Well, if ever I marry, I will shew her that it is possible to be a tolerable good Wife, and a member of Society at the same time—two things which (to judge from her conduct) she thinks totally incompatible not of my side [of] the question.

On my way from Talbot, I had the ill luck of meeting that abominable old winking Tommy Godlsborough,¹²⁵ at Miles River. The moment I saw him, I had a presentiment that it wou'd be worse for me. My dear Polly he is worse than ever. Not contented with worrying the Company in general with his *interregnum* observation, (which he did several times) he singled me out for the Victim of his vulgarism, for which if I forget him, may I be condemn'd for life to his counter part, if such a one exists. As my evil genius wou'd have it, Billy Goldsborough ¹²⁶ ask'd us to ride and look at his House. From that one circumstance the Wretch took it into his Head, (or rather pretended to think so) that a match was in agitation,

¹²⁴ "Tom" is Thomas Ringgold Tilghman, the writer's youngest brother.

¹²⁵ "Tommy Goldsborough" is Thomas Goldsborough (1728-1793), the son of Nicholas Goldsborough. He married Catherine Fauntleroy, a niece of George Washington.

¹²⁶ "Billy Goldsborough" is William Goldsborough (1762-1826), the son of Robert and Sarah (Verbury) Goldsborough. He married, 1792, Sarah Worthington and removed to Frederick, Md.

and said such things, such shocking things as hardly left me the power of leaving the Room, which was all I had for it. To stay was absolutely impossible.

I suppose you heard of the grand fish feast, that your uncle James [Earle]¹²⁷ intended to give in Talbot. He had been a long time in high preparation, and gave a general invitation, but to his everlasting mortification, only eight Ladies, obey'd the summons and witness'd his Gallantry. When I was down, he told me that Werters [Werther's] sorrows were not to be compar'd to his,

[NOTE. The latter part of this letter is missing. It is in Molly Tilghman's handwriting.]

XIV

January 17, 1788

Tho I have been a long time without writing to my dear Polly, she has been very often present to me and I shou'd long ago have told her how truly I sympathiz'd in all her distresses, if a too great tenderness to my own feelings had not made me willing to put off what I knew wou'd give me pain, without being of any comfort to her. This indeed has been the true, and only reason of my silence, and as a natural, tho' not perhaps a very good reason, I hope you will admit of it. Few have had the opportunities of knowing the value, and experiencing the goodness of the dear friends you lament, which our family have had, and I am sure very few regret their loss more sincerely than we all do, but the same good providence which gave, has now taken them from this wretched World, and if a well spent life can ensure everlasting happiness, I trust they are now enjoying the reward of all their benevolence.¹²⁸

¹²⁷ "Your uncle James" is James Earle (1734-1810) of Queen Anne Co. He had married Eleanor Carroll, Polly Pearce's aunt.

¹²⁸ This refers to the death of Capt. Michael Earle (1722-1787) of Swan Harbor, Cecil Co., and his wife Mary (1727-1787), the daughter of Dominic Carroll (d. 1736) and Mary Sewell. Husband and wife died in Dec. 1787

That you are all well has been a great relief to me, for indeed I had a thousand fears for your safety. My Heart has bled for poor Henny Earle. To lose two Parents at once, is a tryal which few are call'd upon to bear, but I hope her good sense, the sweetness of temper which has always distinguish'd her, and the kind attention of all her friends will support her under the severest misfortune she has ever experienc'd. I was in hopes of seeing her here some time ago, but if she is easier in Cecil, I am sure she ought to stay there till she can come down without making herself unhappy. Do give my best love to her, and tell her I hope she will always look upon this House as one of her homes.

I have been very unwell, and very wretched, all this Week. Phil left us on Tuesday, and the thought of my having seen him for the last time almost breaks my Heart. Before the time came, I did not think it wou'd sit so heavy on me but to part with a Brother for ever is indeed a hard thing. I almost wish he had never come to America, for while he was away, the hope of seeing him, was always a comfort to me but that pleasing hope is now gone forever.

As yet we have had very little satisfaction of our new House. We find it a very cold one. The last fortnight has been a very anxious and fatiguing one to me for I have been Nurse House-keeper and Mistress. Sister Nancy has been very sick indeed, more so than she has been for many years. Her disorder was the jaundice. She was taken the day after New Years day and was confin'd four days to her Bed, and ten to her room. Peggy Cam ¹²⁹ was laid up at the same time with the same complaint. Within the last three days they have both got about again. The

within a few days of each other. They had no children. Their niece, "Henny" Earle of the letters, appears to have lived with them as an adopted daughter. She was Henrietta Maria, the daughter of James Earle (1734-1812) of Queen Anne Co., and his wife Eleanor Carroll, a sister of Capt. Michael Earle's wife.

¹²⁹ "Peggy Cam" [Camm?] cannot be identified. Camm was a well-known Virginia name, and there was a family named Cann in Delaware and later in Kent Co., Md.

former fully intended going to Cecil about this time but the Carriage is gone to Philad^a with Phil and Billy, and she must defer her visit till the first of february. Old M^{rs} Ringgold ¹³⁰ is very well, and her spirits are much recover'd. She, my dear Polly is an example of resignation to us all—friend after friend has been torn from her till hardly any are left, but her fortitude still remains.

Johnny Relfe has not been well since Sunday. He has a bad cold which confines him to the House, and he was bled a few days ago which was of great service to him. I went to see him this morning, and found him reading in the parlor, and in good spirits. The Doctor has advis'd him to abstain from meat for some time and Aunt Pearce may depend on my supplying him with everything he wants or that is proper for him. I have sent him Honey, Apples, raisins, Water Biscuits &c and I shall be very attentive to prevent his exposing himself. I mention these things that your Mamma may have as little anxiety about him as possible. In a few days, I dare say he will be out, and then I shall often make him take a light dinner here. Farewell my dear Polly, do write to me, and be assur'd that to hear you are all well and happy will be always a great comfort to your truly affectionate

M. T.

XV

July 7, 88

I too, my dear Polly have miss'd many good opportunities of writing, but indeed I have not been able to help it. While Henny [Tilghman] was here I was almost always in company at home or abroad and the very day she left us we heard of Phil's [Tilghman] arrival; since which time I have been in so anxious a state of suspense, and expectation that I have hardly even thought of writing to any body out of the family.

¹³⁰ "Old Mrs. Ringgold" was Mrs. Thomas Ringgold, Sr. of Chestertown, née Anna Maria Earle (1724-1794). (See footnote 5.)

Phil wou'd have been here a Month ago, but for the indisposition of little Harriet,¹³¹ who has never been able to travel till now. She caught a violent cold off the Banks of Newfoundland, and was very ill when they landed. I have had three letters from M^{rs} [Phil] Tilghman, who seems very impatient to get here. They got to Philad^a yesterday week, and meant to leave it last Thursday, which they did not, or they wou'd have been here before this. I have no words to express my astonishment when I first heard they were at New York. To you, my dear Polly I will own that my feelings were far from being joyful ones. I was indeed extremely shock'd. When Phil left America, it was with an idea of never seeing it again, which makes me fear that something disagreeable has happen'd. As yet we are all in the dark as he prudently defers all explanations till he can make them in person. Such has been our situation for the last Month and I need not add that it has been most harrassing. Every post we have expected to hear that we shou'd see him in a day or two and as often have we been disappointed. Since Saturday we have been in hourly expectation of them and of course constantly on the watch. Indeed I am almost exhausted. Every Carriage that I hear throws me into a tremor, but I have already dwelt too long on my own feelings. On Thursday M^{rs} Bordly¹³² brought me a letter from Peggy Milligan,¹³³ who had just seen Mrs. Tilghman. She gives me a most flattering account both of her person and manners. M^{rs} Bond¹³⁴ was kind enough to insist on

¹³¹ "Little Harriet" is Harriet Tilghman, the eldest child of Philemon and Harriet Milbanke Tilghman. She had apparently been born in England probably in the preceding year. She married the Rev. Richard Cockburn, prebend of Winchester Cathedral, and d. s. p. 1856.

¹³² "Mrs Bordley" is probably Mrs. John (Beale) Bordley, Jr. referred to in previous letters. (See footnotes 60, 85 and 158.)

¹³³ "Peggy Milligan" is Margaret (b. 1756), the daughter of George Milligan (1720-1783) of Bohemia, Cecil Co., Md., and his wife Katherine Baldwin (d. 1760). (See footnote 168.)

¹³⁴ "Mrs Bond" is doubtless Mrs. Phineas Bond of Philadelphia. (See footnote 171.)

their lodging at her House. Harriet ¹³⁵ writes me that her circle of Visitors had been really brilliant, and her dinner invitations so numerous, that if she was to accept of them all, she shou'd be detain'd another Month. However she had declin'd them all, as she had a violent cold; and intended to get off with returning the visits only.

I was quite griev'd at your not calling on us when you return'd from Queen Ann's. Why cou'd not you do it? It is so long since I have seen you that a single day, wou'd have been a comfort to me. As to going to Poplar Neck this summer, it is quite out of the question, but indeed you must come and see us, and so must your Mamma. Have you no curiosity to see the sweet Harriet, as P[eggy] Milligan calls her? O that you wou'd but spend some Weeks with us. Your company wou'd be doubly valuable to us now, for indeed there is a doleful want of agreeable society in this Chester Town. Think of it my dear Girl, and try what you can do. I hope the pain in your face will not torment you much longer, a cruel pain it is, but I dare say [Dr. James] Anderson cou'd relieve you. As Henny Earle has lately written, I need touch but slightly on our late grand exhibitions. All other distractions of gaiety fell far short of this last one, but no wonder—Miss Banning ¹³⁶ shone upon us, which accounts for half the tumult. Plays, Balls (yes Balls) visits and serenades, fill'd up both night and day. The vulgar refreshment of sleep, was not even thought of for one Week, and at the end of it, the gay ones look'd accordingly, pale and Haggard. Miss B's conquests were innumerable, tho in pity to the dying crowd she soften'd the blaze of her charms by constantly wearing a black gauze Veil. As beauty's are privileg'd persons, it was very well, otherwise it would have been quite absurd. Poor soul, I wonder she is alive. She was squeez'd in all the Crowds,

¹³⁵ "Harriet" is, of course, Mrs. Philemon Tilghman.

¹³⁶ "Miss Banning" is Katherine Banning (1770-1855), the daughter of Anthony Banning (1740-1787), a wealthy merchant of Chestertown. She married, Dec. 11, 1788, Benjamin Chew (1758-1844), son of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia.

which with the heat of the Weather, and the flames that encircled her, was enough to scorch her to a Cinder. All this I have heard, for nothing did I see. I wanted courage to encounter the Crowd at the College, and we had so much company at home that I had no time to visit even if I had had inclination. From present appearances Key¹³⁷ will at last be victorious and really he deserves it, for I never heard of such unremitting assiduities. In public he almost grew to her, and their private *tete a tetes* frequently lasted till one and two in the morning. I assure you he is extremely agreeable, not very handsome, but an animated countenance, and a very good person, which is enough for a Man. He took his departure on Sunday, with a successful air, and many hints of a speedy return. I must not omit telling you that Hugh Sherwood^{137a} came up a few days ago, spent an evening at Dr Scotts¹³⁸ in a large company, where he nothing spoke and took his leave the next morning with the comfort of having seen the fair one. You see he continues to act in Character.

Little Nat Levy¹³⁹ was over with the Army of Baltimore Beaux. He is dying for Miss Garnett,¹⁴⁰ otherwise the hap-

¹³⁷ "Key," the unsuccessful suitor of Katherine Banning, has not been identified. This may be his Christian name, or he may be a member of the well-known Key family of Maryland.

^{137a} "Hugh Sherwood"—see footnote 58.

¹³⁸ "Dr. Scott" is Dr. John Scott, then a prominent physician of Kent Co.

¹³⁹ "Nat Levy" was Nathan Levy (1759-1846), then living in Baltimore. He was the son of Benjamin Levy of Philadelphia. His first cousin, Judge Moses Levy of Philadelphia, married in 1791 Polly Pearce, the recipient of these letters. Nat Levy became a convert to Christianity, joined the Episcopal Church and was buried in St. Paul's graveyard, Baltimore. He never married.

¹⁴⁰ "Miss Garnett" is unquestionably Anna, the only child of Thomas Garnett (died 1769) of Kent Co. and his wife Mary Smyth (died 1784). She appears to have been an heiress, as both her parents were dead, and she had inherited lands not only from her father, but from her mother's father, Thomas Smyth of Trumpington. She had probably married by 1790, as her name does not appear in the Census for that year. It would be interesting to know whom she married.

piest creature in the World. The most perfect laughing Philosopher I ever [saw]. His Sister Hetty ¹⁴¹ has lately been at the Bay Side with Mrs Carroll.¹⁴² That reminds me of Henny [Tilghman],¹⁴³ who I heard from last Week, Poor Soul. She is decidedly *gone* to my great grief, and her own too. Only think of Mrs McIlvaine ¹⁴⁴ being in the same way for the third time. It is really enough to distract her. Mrs Howard ¹⁴⁵ had a son last Week and was well as possible. Mrs Bordley told me it was much believ'd in Philad^a that Mrs Allen and Livingston ¹⁴⁶ were to be married. Perhaps Aunt Pearce may know him. He us'd to be call'd english Phil by way of distinction, and was very intimate in the Allen family. He must be near fifty.

Wednesday

I left you in a hurry yesterday to read a Letter from Phil [Tilghman], who will certainly be here tomorrow. He was detain'd by Mrs T.'s cold which was so bad she was oblig'd to be bled on Saturday which reliev'd her immediately. Tho' I am all impatience to see her, I am not without my palpitation

¹⁴¹ "Hetty" is Henrietta Levy (1761-1816?). She was the daughter of Benjamin Levy and the sister of Nat Levy, referred to in footnote 139. She died in Baltimore, unmarried.

¹⁴² "Mrs. Carroll" is Mrs. Charles Carroll, the widow of Charles Carroll (1723-1783), Barrister, of Mt. Clare, Baltimore, the distinguished Maryland statesman and author of the Declaration of Rights. She was Margaret Tilghman (1742-1817), the daughter of the Hon. Matthew Tilghman and a sister of Mrs. Tench Tilghman (née Anna Maria Tilghman).

¹⁴³ "Henny" is, of course, Mrs. Lloyd Tilghman, the writer's sister. She had a daughter Mary, born Jan. 15, 1789.

¹⁴⁴ "Mrs. McIlvaine" is doubtless the first cousin of the writer, Mary Shippen, daughter of Chief Justice Edward Shippen of Philadelphia, and his wife Margaret Francis, who had married, Jan. 16, 1785, Dr. William McIlvaine of Philadelphia.

¹⁴⁵ "Mrs. Howard" is the wife of Gen. John Eager Howard; née Peggy Oswald Chew (1760-1824), daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew. Their eldest son, John Eager Howard, Jr., was born June 25, 1788.

¹⁴⁶ "Mrs. Allen and 'English Phil' Livingston." The editor has been unable to find a record that they were ever married. This Philip Livingston was probably a member of a branch of the New York Livingstons which lived in the West Indies.

on the occasion. As I shall be much engaged, you must not expect to hear often from me, but depend on my writing whenever I can. Don't however let your pen be idle, for believe me my dear Polly your Letters are most grateful to me on many accounts. If it is a good while before I again write, attribute it to necessity and not to the smallest want of attention in your truly

affectionate

M. T.

Love to Aunt and Nancy.

M^{rs} Lloyd was married in April to a Captain Beckford¹⁴⁷ of the Guards, an handsome Man of 22—with 2 -- [torn] Guineas a year.

XVI

January 29 [1789]

Tho' I got your Letter, my dear Polly, at eleven o'Clock this morning, and have been earnestly wishing to answer it ever since, yet this midnight hour is the first I have had to myself; from which you may judge whether my silence has proceeded from idleness, or constant employment. Sister Betsy and Major [James] Lloyd spent the day here. When they went to M^r Nicols's¹⁴⁸ in the Evening, Miss T.¹⁴⁹ retir'd to her room, and a whist party cou'd not be made up without me. After supper Phil and Billy began a preachment about M^{rs} Haswell,¹⁵⁰ which

¹⁴⁷ "Mrs. Lloyd" is Mrs. Richard Bennett Lloyd, née Joanna Leigh. After her husband's death, which took place in Maryland, Sept. 12, 1787, Mrs. Lloyd returned to England and married, April 21, 1788, Capt. Francis Love Beckford, of Basney Park, Hampshire. (See footnote 25 and *Additional Notes* p. 241).

¹⁴⁸ "Mr. Nicols" is without question Jeremiah Nicols, a conspicuous resident of Chestertown. He married about 1772, Anna Maria, daughter of Col. Richard Lloyd of Kent Co. Mrs. Nicols was, therefore, a sister of James Lloyd, the husband of the writer's sister Betsy.

¹⁴⁹ "Miss T" is the writer's sister Nancy, often thus referred to facetiously.

¹⁵⁰ "Mrs. Haswell" cannot be identified. She was probably not a Mary-

detained me till ten minutes ago. So goes my time, and how can I help it? I should not mind being fully employ'd all day if I cou'd sit up late at night, but from that I am cut off by Sister Nancy's unconquerable aversion to any body's coming into her room after she is asleep. This very Letter will cost me a Lecture, but I will incur it for the sake of justifying myself, and I hope this vindication, will make future ones unnecessary. Sister N. has been a good deal at farly [Fairlee], and so often complaining when at home, that she has not divided the care of the family with me. Tis true Harriet has been very well, but you must know that the most favorable lying in brings a good deal of trouble with it, particularly at this season. For the first three Weeks I was not once out of the House. Indeed I was of such amazing consequence in the nursery, that nothing cou'd be done without me. You need not laugh Miss Polly, and accuse me of vanity. I can bring honorable testimony of my goods works, aye and of the necessity for them too. All this you will say is very true, but very dull also. I grant it, but you drag'd me into the detail by your uncharitable constructions of my silence. Our little Caroline¹⁵¹ is a sweet Child, tho' the veryest fairy you ever saw. I have really seen a Doll as large, but she grows finely, and is extremely healthy. She is the picture of her Mother, from which you may judge of her pretensions to beauty. Her name is a whim of her fathers, who is hardly yet reconcil'd to his second Daughter.

He was in as terrible a friz on the occasion, as if a title and vast estate had depended on the birth of a son. Poor Harriet has been so unlucky within the last fortnight, as to have a sore Breast, which made us very uneasy. It gather'd and broke in three days, and was as light as a thing of the kind cou'd be but in my life I never saw a Creature so terrified as

lander, as the name does not appear in the Census of 1790. She is referred to again in the postscript of this letter.

¹⁵¹ "Our little Caroline" is the second child of Philemon Tilghman and his wife Harriet Milbanke, who was apparently born late in the year 1788. She died unmarried in 1868.

she was. The idea of Lancets, Probes, and crooked scissors haunted her continually but happily none of them were necessary, and her Breast is now almost entirely well. I am writing on without saying a word of Henny, tho' I am able to give such satisfactory accounts of her. The 15th of this Month she produc'd a Daughter,¹⁵² (yes, another Daughter) with as little trouble as might be. What shall we do with such a tribe of Girls? She is call'd after my Ladyship. Not Molly, nor Polly, but Mary, and I have the additional honor of being her God Mother. I hope Aunt Pearce will execute her Talbot plan. Henny will be delighted to see her. Indeed she ought to go. Chester Town, in point of gaiety has been much as usual this Winter, except our having no Assemblies.

Surely Henny Earle has not omitted telling you of our three Balls, at the Mr^s Ringgolds,¹⁵³ and Dick Tilghmans.¹⁵⁴ The last was a very pleasant Evening. Polly gave us an excellent cold supper, and a profusion of Cake Almonds Raisins &c. They were quite family partys all Earles, Ringgolds and Tilghmans.

Late as it is, I must tell you that last night we were at a Ball at Petty Jacksons,¹⁵⁵ where we staid till one o'Clock. It was really a very genteel Entertainment. We had twelve Couples. I went determin'd not to dance, but who can resist the temptation of a superexcellent partner. It was not in nature

¹⁵² "Mary Tilghman," the third child of Lloyd and Henrietta Maria Tilghman, who was born, as we learn from these letters, Jan. 15, 1789; probably died in childhood.

¹⁵³ "The Mrs. Ringgolds" doubtless refer to Mrs. Thomas Ringgold, Sr., née Anna Maria Earle (1724-1794) and Mrs. Thomas Ringgold, Jr., née Mary Galloway, who were both widows at this time.

¹⁵⁴ "Dick Tilghman" was probably Maj. Richard Tilghman (1746-1805) of Kent Co., a son of the Hon. Matthew Tilghman, and "Polly" is his second wife Mary, daughter of Col. Edward Tilghman of Wye.

¹⁵⁵ "Petty Jackson." In the Census of 1790 the name of Petty Jackson appears in Kent Co. as the head of a family. There is a Kent Co. will of an individual named Perpetual Jackson, dated Sept. 2, 1791 and probated Sept. 24, 1794, which bequeaths the estate to a sister Mary Jackson, subject to a legacy of 20 guineas to be paid to Thomas Marsh Chambers, son of Benjamin Chambers. The editor has been unable to determine whether Petty, or Perpetual Jackson is the name of a man or a woman.

to refuse Jack Chew,¹⁵⁶ with whom I danced three dances. We had some of the most capital figures I have seen for a long time. O that you had been there my dear Polly. I wish'd for you a thousand times tho' tis ten to one but your wicked comments wou'd have made me misbehave.

Fain wou'd I dissect Miss [Anna]¹⁵⁷ Garnett for your edification in the important point of fashion but a regular discription of so complicated a piece of work is more than I am equal to. Did you never of a rainy day, empty all your Drawers on the Bed, in order to set them to rights? If you can recollect the confus'd mixture of Ribbon, Gauze, flowers, Beads, Persian feathers and Lace, black and white, you will have the best idea I can give you of Miss Garnetts Hatt, such a Hoop and Handkerchief too was never seen on mortal Woman before. Upon my Life she was as complete a Carricature as any in our Hall. Mrs. Bordleys¹⁵⁸ Head, without a Hat, was quite equal to the other. The tremendous majesty of her tete, will never leave my memory, which with the fabric which was erected on it made her almost as tall as myself. As her situation prevented her dancing I had a great deal of sweet converse with her. When Aunt Pearce return'd from New Castle,¹⁵⁹ dare say she brought you a full account of Bingham's magnificent twelfth night. If she did not, draw on me for what I have heard. Can you imagine my dear Polly that I want to be reminded of my promis'd visit to Poplar Neck. Surely you know me better. If it depended on my inclination, soon wou'd you see me, but alas how few of our pursuits are directed by inclination. If I wanted an additional inducement to visit you, the alteration you tell me of wou'd be a great one. A succession of Beaux is pretty enough amusement in this dreary season and it wou'd

¹⁵⁶ "Jack Chew" is John Chew (1740-1807) of Chestertown, referred to more fully under footnote 101.

¹⁵⁷ "Miss Garnett"—see footnote 140.

¹⁵⁸ "Mrs. Bordley" is doubtless Mrs. John (Beale) Bordley, Jr.—see footnotes 60, 85, and 132.

¹⁵⁹ "The Bingham's magnificent twelfth night" (see footnote 99).

be doubly agreeable to me from the powerful charm of novelty. If it were possible to exchange some of our Belles for some of your Beaux, the Circles of both wou'd be much improv'd by it. Could not your ingenuity contrive it?

On new years day Miss Nevitt was married to Mr Steele¹⁶⁰ after a three years Courtship. Her reign has been brilliant, and she has clos'd it in very good time, while her train was undiminish'd. It is a nice point for a Belle to know when to marry, and one in which they are very apt. She understood the matter.

Pray what kind of being is this Jones¹⁶¹ you mention? Not much I fancy from your manner of passing him over. I dare say it is near morning, so I will creep up to bed as silently as possible. See what I suffer for your sake. Indeed you must write to me oftener. I will make the best returns in my power, both in quantity and quality. I am not sleepy, but exceedingly dim sighted. My best Love to all from

ever yours

M. T.

Friday

Sister Nancy returns Aunt Pearce's Apron in the state she brought it. She found her own piece of Muslin not half large enough, and there is none in town to match it.

From a letter Major Lloyd got from Mrs Haswell yesterday, he expects her in this day's Stage. I hope she will suit them—but I have my doubts. There are symptoms of an Adventuress in her story. However, the Children are too young to be hurt by her if she should turn out worthless.

¹⁶⁰ "Miss Nevitt and Mr. Steele." James Steele (1760-1816) of Dorchester Co., and later of Annapolis, married Jan. 1, 1789, Mary Nevitt the daughter of John Rider Nevitt of Dorchester Co. They are the ancestors of the distinguished Maryland family of Steele.

¹⁶¹ "this Jones" is probably a brother of Sarah Cantwell Jones (1768-1798), the daughter of Capt. John Jones of Newcastle, Del.; Sarah married in 1789 Robert Milligan, a brother of Peggy, referred to more fully in footnote 168.

Miss T. begs Aunt Pearce's acceptance of a common muslin apron. She is tired of the other.

XVII

Chester Town May 8 [1789]

When Dicky Relfe went up I was at farly [Fairlee], which will account to my dear Polly for my not writing by him. I fear he did not know I was from home, and in that case you may perhaps have blam'd me a little for missing so good an opportunity. Since my return from Talbot I have had little leisure, and not much more inclination for my pen. The very evening I got home I took up the employment of Mistress, Nurse and Housekeeper. Sister N[ancy] and four of the servants were very sick, and poor Ike dying. To all this was added the shock I felt at being told what was poor Susan Tilghmans¹⁶² real situation, which I never even suspected. O my dear Polly, what a fate is hers. We complain of the common misfortunes of Life, but how light do they all appear, compar'd to a malady like hers. That she is mad is past a doubt with me, tho' some of her friends think otherwise. It is too much to suppose that her extravagancies are the effect of either ill humour or caprice, for how truly infernal must that temper be, which wou'd make a person punish themselves, to torment their nearest friends. No, her senses are disorder'd you may depend on it, and God knows what will be done with her. She is perfectly sensible of her situation, and it wou'd half break your heart to hear in what forcible and affecting terms she describes her heartfelt wretchedness, her violent efforts to restrain those wild Sallies of it, and her despair at finding they are not to be restrain'd. Her loss of Spirits has frequently struck me during the winter, but little did I suspect the dreadful cause of the change in her.

¹⁶² "Poor Susan Tilghman" cannot be identified with absolute certainty, but she was probably Susan, born 1774, daughter of James Tilghman (1743-1809) of Melfield, Queen Anne Co., and his first wife Susan Steuart. This James Tilghman was Attorney-General of Maryland in 1777 and Judge of the Court of Appeals (1804-1809).

Since tuesday Week my attention has been drawn from Susan, by Mrs Tilghman ¹⁶³ who has been quite confin'd in a most suffering condition. Anderson ¹⁶⁴ gave her Mercury for the disorder in her head, without telling her what it was. Of course she took no particular care, caught cold, and was thrown into a smart salivation, in which she still continues, tho' I hope the worst is over. A more dreadful sore Mouth, tongue and throat, you never saw. Liquids are all she has taken for near a fortnight, and very little of them, which join'd to a constant fever and excessive spitting has reduced her extremely. It is now five days since she has been able to speak at all, and writing for everything she wants is very fatiguing to her. We fortunately got a nurse for the Child a few days before her Mother was sick, or I don't know what we shou'd have done.

I have been very sick myself with a bad sore throat, which wou'd have laid me up at any other time, but Harriet was too ill for me to think of it. Mrs Ringgold, Nancy and Tom ¹⁶⁵ went to the Bayside with Miss T. and have return'd in raptures with Talbot. They were ten days absent, in which time they were at eight different Houses. Debby Tilghman produc'd a fine Boy, the night they spent with her. I tell Cousin Polly she went there on an expectation of the frolic, but she declares off. On Monday Miss T. and all the Bayside family, except Henny are to be up. Nancy ¹⁶⁷ stays some Weeks with us, and as Sister

¹⁶³ "Mrs. Tilghman" was doubtless Elizabeth, the second wife of Judge James Tilghman (1743-1809) of Melfield, Queen Anne Co.; she was the daughter of Kinsey Johns of West River, Anne Arundel Co.

¹⁶⁴ "Anderson" was Dr. James Anderson at this time a leading physician of Kent Co.

¹⁶⁵ "Mrs. Ringgold, Nancy and Tom — with Miss T.," were Mrs. Thomas Ringgold, Jr. (née Mary Galloway), her daughter Anna Maria Ringgold (1772-1817), her son Thomas Ringgold (died 1818) and the writer's sister Nancy Tilghman (see previous footnotes).

¹⁶⁶ "Debby Tilghman" may be Deborah Tilghman (1741-1807), the wife of Col. Peregrine Tilghman of Hope, Talbot Co., and the daughter of Col. Robert Lloyd of Wye. There is no record of a son born at this time so the child probably did not reach maturity.

¹⁶⁷ "Nancy" in this case is doubtless little Anna Tilghman, now about three years old, the eldest child of the writer's sister Betsy Tilghman.

N[ancy] talks of returning with her, what chance has poor Mary of getting to Cecil. None in truth, or so distant a one that it is as bad as none. If I ever do get there, it will be hard to get me home again, you may take my word for it. Tell me a great deal of the dear Milligans.¹⁶⁸ Have you seen them often? I quite long to see Bobs choice. He is so good a judge of female merit, that I think she must be clever. What think you of her?

I must by no means omit telling you that our dear Brother Singleton has fallen in love and actually offer'd himself, his lands and Houses to—alas not me. I give you a day, I give you a week to guess, but you cannot possibly guess right, so I will tell you it is Harriet Anderson.¹⁶⁹ She has refus'd to be either his Dove or his Partridge, but I shall not be surpris'd if she changes her mind, on a serious consideration and re-consideration of his genuine worth. You need not laugh Miss Polly—such matches are not to be met with every day. The natural languish of his eye must be quite fascinating now it is heighten'd by “la Belle passion.”

Aunt Mary Ann and Molly¹⁷⁰ were well, when I came up. The dear Billy was well also, and in full strength of imagination, of which he gave some curious specimens. He spent two days at the Bay Side, when Phil went for me. The Consul Bond and

¹⁶⁸ “The dear Milligans” were the family of George Milligan (1720-1783) of Bohemia, Cecil Co., Md., viz.: Robert Milligan (1754-1806), whose marriage took place shortly after this to Sarah Cantwell Jones, the daughter of Capt. John Jones of Newcastle, Del.; Mary Milligan (b. 1752), who married James Cheeslie, and Margaret (b. 1756) and Katherine Milligan (b. 1759) who did not marry.

¹⁶⁹ “Brother Singleton and Harriet Anderson.” This refers to John Singleton (1750-1819) of Talbot Co. Why spoken of as “brother” is not known. His first wife was a second cousin of the writer. He married first, Sept. 14, 1774, Bridget Goldsborough, daughter of Nicholas Goldsborough and Sarah Turbutt, a sister of Mrs. Tench Francis, and second, Dec. 30, 1790, Anna Goldsborough, a niece of his first wife. This unsuccessful courtship of Harriet Anderson took place when he was a widower, and about eighteen months before his second marriage. Harriet Anderson may be a daughter of Dr. James Anderson of Kent Co.

¹⁷⁰ “Aunt Mary Ann and Molly” were Mrs. Robert Goldsborough (née Mary Ann Turbutt), the writer's great aunt, and her daughter Mary Ann Turbutt Goldsborough (1752-1811).

his Sister Becky¹⁷¹ made us a flying visit last Week, on their way to Virginia. Only think of her riding from Philad^a to Richmond on Horse back. It is but a mad expedition in my opinion. They spent but one day here, and a cruel one was it to me, for Harriet was in her Bed, my throat was almost clos'd up, and neither my father nor Billy were at home.

The Smiths¹⁷² have at last mov'd off to Philad^a fully reinstated in their long withheld rights and privileges. Becky has gone the Victim of despair at leaving dear Chester Town. Her sensibility, and sincerity are too much for one tender bosom. Either wou'd be trying but united they must demolish her at last. Sunday evening she paid me a farewell visit. After half an hour's pensive sentimental conversation in the piano tone, she gave me a tender embrace, hung her Head, shed a few soft tears, and faulter'd out a last sad adieu, with grace inimitable, while I flinty hearted wretch had not one sympathetic feeling.

Mrs Ben Chew¹⁷³ drank tea with me this afternoon. I have not been able to wait on her, tho' she has been a week here, but knowing my engagements she wav'd ceremony and accepted

¹⁷¹ "Consul Bond and his sister Becky." Phineas Bond, Jr. (1749-1816), was the son of Dr. Phineas Bond (1717?-1773) of Philadelphia and his wife Williamina Moore. The elder Dr. Bond was the son of Richard Bond of Calvert Co., Md. Phineas Bond, Jr., was a Philadelphia Tory, who was made British consul after the Revolution with headquarters at Philadelphia. His sister Williamina had married Gen. John Cadwalader (d. 1786) and was probably living at this time in Chestertown. His "sister Becky" apparently never married. Mrs. William Smith referred to in the next footnote, who was also then living in Chestertown, was his mother's sister.

¹⁷² "The Smiths." This refers to the family of the Rev. William Smith (1727-1803), president from 1780 to 1789 of Washington College, Chestertown. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and became the first provost of the University of Pennsylvania. After the British occupation of Philadelphia he removed to Chestertown returning in 1789 to the University of Pennsylvania. He married Rebecca, the daughter of William Moore of Moore Hall, Philadelphia. "Becky" referred to above is their daughter Rebecca (1772-1837) who married, May 10, 1792, Samuel Blodgett, Jr. of Boston and Philadelphia. Another daughter Williamina Elizabeth (1762-1790) married Charles Goldsborough of Horn Point, Dorchester Co., Md. See also footnote 76.

my invitation. Her complexion has not yet return'd but that is not much, as it is now past a doubt, that her prospects are daily encreasing. She was not pretty this Afternoon, tho' adorn'd with Pink Sattin Tambour muslin and Brussels Lace, all the most elegant of their kind. Ben is a pattern for all Spouses—so fond, so attentive, the lover has not given way to the Husband. I must conclude, or my Candle will leave me. Love to Aunt P. Don't forget to give me the adventures of the fair. I suppose you are stock'd for Life with bargains. I wou'd fain have been with you

Good night

Miss Pearce

M. T.

Poplar Neck

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

The editor of these Tilghman *Letters* wishes to take this opportunity to thank Miss S. E. Stuart of Chestertown, Miss M. H. Ash of Elkton, Mr. Percy G. Skirvin of Baltimore and Mr. Thomas De C. Ruth of New York for invaluable assistance given him in his task as editor. Without their help the identity of several Eastern Shore people referred to in the letters and discussed in the footnotes, could not have been determined. The following notes throw additional light upon a few points which have already been discussed.

The Hermitage. In the introduction to these *Letters* (pages 21 and 24) the old seat of the Tilghman family, *The Hermitage*, is referred to as being in Talbot County. It should have been explained that although originally in Talbot, since 1706 when Queen Anne's was formed, *The Hermitage* has been in the latter county.

Pearce. In footnote 2 (page 25) are sundry extracts from the Pearce family Bible, the entries in which have since been printed in full in the *June Magazine* (pp. 201-206). The wafered-in memorandum in this Bible in a mid-nineteenth century hand, is obviously a copy of an earlier original record and the copyist has made sundry errors which appeared in an uncorrected form in footnote 2. Thus while the date, March 6, 1776, of the marriage of Henry Ward Pearce, Sr., and his second wife Rachel (Francis) Relfe, there given, is known to be correct (as it is verified by the Pennsylvania marriage license), the copyist has care-

¹⁷⁸ "Mrs. Ben. Chew" was Katherine, daughter of Anthony Banning (1740-1787) of Chestertown who had married, Dec. 11, 1788, Benjamin Chew, Jr. (1758-1844), son of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia.

lessly repeated this same date as that of the birth of their eldest child Maria Pearce, and this same error remained undetected and was repeated in footnote 2. This and numerous other errors, some of which have been corrected from other sources are referred to in the June *Magazine*.

"*Mr. Coursey.*" In footnote 3 referring to "Mr. Coursey," who about 1782-1784 was a suitor of Hetty Tilghman (Letter I, page 27), the editor suggested that he was probably either Edward De Courcy of Queen Anne who married Henrietta Maria Nicols, or Capt. Thomas De Courcy who married Mary Wickes. The editor is informed by Mr. Thomas De C. Ruth a descendant of the latter couple, that Capt. Thomas *De Coursey* (at this branch spell the name) had married Mary Wickes some time prior to 1775. This makes it almost certain that Edward *De Courcy* was the unsuccessful suitor for Hetty's hand.

Richard Bennett Lloyd (1750-1787), son of Col. Edward Lloyd of Wye, who is so constantly referred to in these *Letters* (see footnotes 25 and 147), is usually said to have been a Tory who went to England in 1770 and became a captain in the King's Life Guards, returning to Maryland after the Revolution about the year 1782, where he died in 1787. The editor has recently had the military record of Richard Bennett Lloyd searched in the British Public Record Office with the following result. "Appointed March 26, 1773, Ensign in the 2nd or Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. Joined his Regiment at the Tower as a member of Col. Wm. Gwyn's Company; stationed there until June 24, 1773. Stationed at Westminster from June 25, 1773 until his resignation, but was on leave from Dec. 25, 1773 to Dec. 24, 1774. In Lt. Col. Chappell Norton's Company from Dec. 25, 1773 until his resignation. Retired (per Army List and Commission Books) Sept. 14, 1775 and succeeded this day by William Hodgson." He does not appear as an officer in either the 1st or King's Regiment of Foot Guards at any time; or in the 2nd or Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards except from 1773 to 1775 as given above. It looks as if he did not serve against the Americans, but resigned at the outbreak of the Revolution. Where did he get the title of Captain, as he appears only as a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards?

Sally Thompson. In Letter X (see footnotes 70 and 94) reference is made to the approaching wedding of a Sally Thompson apparently to an unnamed former suitor of Polly Pearce. The editor suggested the possibility that the bride was the daughter of the Rev. William *Thompson*, a former rector of St. Stephen's Church, Cecil Co., although he had no knowledge that there was a daughter of this name. The editor has just been informed by Mr. Edmund Hayes Bell of Washington, that the Rev. William *Thomson*, D.D. (as the name should be spelled) had by his wife Susanna (died Mar. 1, 1801), daughter of the Rev. George Ross of Newcastle, Del., nine children, one of whom, *Sarah* Howard Thomson, born Mar. 16, 1770, married the Hon. James Hamilton of Carlisle, Pa. Is this the Sally of the letter?

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF
DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.*(Continued from Vol. XXI, p. 213.)*Maryland Febr'y. 16th 1744

Sr

Inclosed is the Deposition Concerning the value of the Goods in the Schooner Annapolis in her Voyage hence to Barbadoes in March 1741 concerning which I had wrote to you of the precedent December to procure Insurance to be made. The loss I then sustained in haveing no return by my Vessell ought to be considered as well as the Freight for the Goods Damaged that for Corn from this place to Barbadoes is 18s. that Currency £ Bushell which is equal to $13\frac{1}{2}$ s. Ster £ and therefore am in full hopes of haveing that Considered in my Damage or to what end is Insuring I have paid largely but never Received nor should have Demanded if my loss had not been so Considerable, it has been now a long time on hand.

I directed M^r Carrington to transmitt you the Sales of the Cargo with the other Papers all which I hope has been done as also the needfull by him when in London.

If my Corn had arrived safe at that time it would have sold for five shillings £ Bushell all which ought to be Considered.

If the Cost of this Corn may appear more than Common here, youl please to observe the Dearness and scarcity that year occasioned an Act to Prohibit the Exportation.

I hope you will do therein according to Justice and good Conscience I desire no other and in my Conception these will include what I have mention'd.

The Costs of transmitting the Proofs from Barbadoes and hence will amount to at least three Guineas, all which makes up a sum and should be a part of my Charge.

Mr. Carrington sold the Corn at more than valued by the viewers, but I ordered a fair Accot. to be rendred you of the whole Sales, I referr to your good Conduct.

To Mr Sam^l. Hyde Merch^t. in London P^r Biggs,
Allingham & Randals mate.

Annapolis in Maryland Feb. 16th. 1744

Sr.

I had some Intent of comeing to Europe this Shipping but am prevented by an Indisposition and the precariousness of the times, a great part of my Business to have seen my son and proposed somewhat for him, but have now concluded for him to come here by some of your Ships coming most Convenient to this Town, if Circumstances may admit either Biggs or Allingham would be most agreeable to me but Referr to your favour herein which I request as also to supply him for any Reasonable necessarys while he stays and for his Passage, I have recommended Frugality which I hope he will observe.

I desire you will direct him to give you the value of any thing he may have on Board, and that you will have an Insurance to the full value that in Case any accident he may have something to Refit again and such expense or Premio charge to my Accot^t.

I hope for your favour to him and that you will Recommend some Care to which of your masters he shall come with, in this as in all other my affairs I have great dependance on your Friendship. . . .

To Mr Sam^l. Hyde Merch^t. in London P^r . Biggs,
Allingham and Randall's Mate.

Mr Hyde

Invoice of goods for Charles Carroll

Iron Ware

6 good Well Steeleed Gardin Spades.

3 faggotts Blistered Steel.

- 3 faggotts German or Square Steel.
- 3 good Steel plate Cross Cut Saw's.
- 3 good Steel Plate Whip Saw's.
- 12 pair Chain Traces.
- One Ton Iron Potts Well Sorted as to Size some Large.
- 30 Thousand 20^d Nails Flatt point 10 M in a Casque.
- 20 M 10^d Nails Flatt point.
- 5 M 30^d Nails.
- One dozⁿ. good Stock Locks with Iron Barrs Screws and
Compleat.
- One Dozⁿ. Frying Pans Sorted.
- 6 Grass Scythe Blades.
- 1 dozⁿ. good Pad Locks.
- 5 M 6^d Nails.
- 20 M 4^d Nails.
- A good Strong Beam to Weigh a Ton of about 61½ feet
Long to be well & Strongly made.
- A sett of Chains for the Scale Boards.
- A Smiths Standing Vice about 35 lb Weight.
- 1 Dozⁿ. good Broad hoes.
- 1 Doz^d. Weeding ditto.
- 2 Large Smiths Rubbers.
- 2 Large flatt Files.
- 2 Large half Rounds.

Linen Draper.

- 3 peices of good Strong Cotton Chex.
- 3 peices of good Linnen Chex both Sufficiently Wide for
Shirting.
- 6 peices of English Duck or Sail Cloth of about 56lb weight
Ⓕ peece.
- 2 peices of good Irish Shirting Linnen of about 2 shillings
Ⓕ^r Yard.
- 4 peices of Ditto of about 12^d Ⓕ^r Yard.
- One peice of Ghentish Holland or Cloth for Shirting of
about 3/6 Ⓕ^r Ell.
- One peice Gulie Holland for Shirting of about 4/6 Ⓕ Ell.

One peice of Bird Ey'd India, Handkerchief.
 One Peice of Cotton Romall Ditto.
 One peice of Linin Handkerchief of about 8^d $\frac{3}{4}$ Yard.
 One peice of Corded Dimity.
 One peice fine Plain India Dimmity.
 2 pairs of Cambrick for Womans Handkerchiefs of about
 26 Shillings Each.
 One peice of good Strong Cambrick and Thick for mens
 Ruffles.
 1500 Ells or a Role of good Oznabriggs.

Woolen Draper.

Two peices of Drugget with Shalloone and Buttons, Silk
 & other things to match.
 Three peices of Durey with Buttons Mohair & silk to Match.
 One peice Dark Collour Bare Skin with Suitable Buttons
 Mohair and Silk and a piece dark Shalloone to Match.
 6 pieces of Kerseys with Mohair of same Collour of about
 24 Shillings a Peece.
 A peece of Buckram.
 6 Yards Fine Swan Skin Flannel.
 One peice Cloth Collour German Serge with Peice Shal-
 loone and Trimmings to Match.
 200 Yards of good Welsh Cotton.

Shoe Maker.

A pair of mens Campain Shoes good Strong soals upper
 Leather good stronge Calf Skin short Eights, Four
 fingers over the Instep and three over the Toes 3 pair
 of Summer Shoes thinner Calf Skin upper Leather,
 the same Size.
 6 pair of Shoes for a Lad 16 years old.
 3 Black Spannish Leather Womens Shoes Middling four's
 high heele & Instep.
 1 pair of handsome Genteele Silk Shoes the same Size one
 pair Toed Cloggs for that Size Shoes.
 3 pair Black Spannish Leather Shoes small fives.

Two pair Genteel Silk shoes the same Size.

One pair of half Jack Boots to the Measure sent made
Strong good Soals to withstand the Wett & Full Toped
with Strong Spurs and Spur Leathers.

Hose.

6 pair of hose for a Youth 16 years old.

6 pair of strong Thread for Ditto.

3 pair of Mens good Three Thread Worsted hose.

6 pair of Womans Thread hose Middling Size.

2 Dozⁿ. pair of Womens Yarn hose.

1 Dozⁿ. pair of Womens Yarn hose Red & Blew.

2 Dozⁿ. Mammouth Caps for Negros.

A Dozⁿ. pair of Worsted Hose of about 3 shillings ₤ pair.

One Dozⁿ. double Worsted Caps.

Hatter.

Two mens good hatts 8 Inches diamiter in the Crown Deep
Crown at least 4 Inches and quarter.

Two Hatts for a Lad 16 or 17 Years old.

Two Dozⁿ. Mens Large Felt hatts.

Haberdasher.

6lb Brown thread for Sewing Oznabrigs.

12lb of Thread of Diffrent Collours.

1¼lb Sowing Silk Green pale Blue Rose and pink Collour
& Crimson.

5 shillings in Diffrent Collour Worsted for mending Mens
Stockings.

12 Shillings in Holland Tapes and other Sorts Wide &
Narrow.

10 Shillings in pins of Diffrent Sorts.

5 Shillings in Needles of Diffrent Sorts.

Grocery.

1 bbl. double Refined Sugar.

8lb good Bohea Tea not to Exceed 3/6 ₤ pound in one
Cannister.

1½lb Mace.

1½lb Nuttmeggs.

12lb Raisons put into a Pott & Tied down Wieth Leather.

12lb Currans in a Pott and Packed in the Casque with
the Sugar.

2lb Hyson Tea.

Cutlery.

1 doz good Strong Butchers Knives.

1 doz. Bone handle Knives & Forks.

1 doz. pair Mens Strong Shoe Mettle Buckles.

1 doz. pair Iron Shoe Buckles & Knee.

Druggs.

Mercurie Dulcis	℥ ℥	3io
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Thereia Venetie		libi
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Opie Crudie op ^t		libss
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Precip ^t Rubru		libss
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One Yard Green oil Case or oile Cloth.

Maryland Annapolis March 11th 1744

Sir

Inclosed is Bill Lading for 14 Hogsheads Tobacco and
Ton Pigg Iron in the Baltimore Jer. Bigg Master in the Sales
of Which I hope for Your best Endeavour and the Nett Pro-
ceeds of both Place to the Credit of my Account.

Pigg Iron we are told here advances in Price therefore may
expect Your getting the highest that's given.

I desire you will by the first of Your Ships coming & Con-
venient to this Place send me the Contents of the Inclosed
Invoice of Goods and give such orders that they may be good
in their kind make Insurance on them that in Case of Loss I
may draw my Principall and Charges, and the amount of
which with the Premio of such Insurance Charge to my Ac-
count. . . .

To Mr Samuel Hyde Merch^t. in London ℥ Cap^t. Biggs

Maryland March 10th. 1744

Sir

Inclosed is Bill Lading for Ton Pigg Iron in the Charles, Philip Allingham Master in the Sales Whereof, I hope for best Endeavours that altho it be not of the Baltimore Iron Yet I may have the same Price for it as I understand this Commodity Raises in Value and I take so much in the Iron Way purely for Encouragement of the Sales of Pigg Iron on this head I hope I Need not Enlarge as I intirely Rely on Your ffriendship in this as in other my affairs.

I desire that by the first of Your Ships which Comes Convenient this way You will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice of Goods & give such directions as they may be suitable in their kinds and make an Insurance on them that in Case of Loss I may draw the Cost and Charges the amount of Which goods with the Premio Place to my Account. . . .

To Mr Samuel Hyde Merch^t. in London ¶

Capt. Allingham.

Maryland Annapolis March 9th 1744

Sir/

There has been & will this Year be Shiped you Two hundred and Twenty Ton Pigg Iron from Benj^a Tasker Esq^r. and C^o. in the following Ships—which I hope besides paying Your Ballance will Leave money in hand Vidz.

Ambrose Judd	50 Ton
James Hall	60 D ^o
Capt Brooks	30 D ^o
D ^{ll} . Russell	50 D ^o
Capt ^t . Tiffin	30 D ^o

220 Ton

I Request the favour You will by some of Your Ships Coming to South River or above that in our Bay send me the Con-

tents of the Inclosed Invoice and make Insurance on them that in Case of Loss I may draw my Principall money & Charges, the amount of which goods with the Premio Charge to my account.

As You or some in Your Family are Acquainted with the Genteeles Fashion I Request the favor that the Gown &c being for a Young Lady may be agreeable thereto and good in its kind.

The Mens Cloths being for myself hope You will order Your own Taylor to do the Needfull proper therein, and have them good in their kind.

The Mapps and Hoop petticoats with the Books will be sent in a Case or Chest or some good Package that may be Worth my money here. . . .

To Mr William Black Merchant in London

Prints.

Maps of Europe Asia Affrica and America of the best & latest Cutts and Largest (2) John Bowles at the Black Horse Corn hill (all Seperate).

Planisphere of the Teristrial Globe latest Cutt.

A Mapp of North Carrolina, by Edward Mosely made in 1743 dedicated to Gabriel Johnson Gov^r. sold at the 3 Crowns over against Minceing lane in Fan Church street.

Book Seller

Present State of Great Britain Last Edition Printed.

The Latest and best Edition of the Peerage of England Scotland and Ireland pray Consult Your Book Seller to have them by the best Author.

The best Edition of Plutaricks Lives in English.

Popes Works.

Dryden's Virgil.

A Flowered Silk Night Gown Salmon Collour Ground of about 10 s. ³/₄ Yard made to the Measure Inclosed.

Two hoop petticoats to that Size.

A Girdle.

A Fashionable Tipit and Neck-Lace not Exceeding a guinea in Value.

A Nosegay Artificiall Flowers Six Shillings Value.

A Sprigg Jessamine of about half Crown Value.

One Suit of mens Cloths good Cloth of about Sixteen Shillings ¶ Yard grave fashionable Collour Lining to Match with Two pair of Breeches made to the Inclosed measure. The Waistcoat to be full Long alltho Fashion to be Short.

A good full made New Markett Coat or what they Call a Horsemans Coat Double Breasted of good Drabb made Large Enough to the Inclosed measure to Wear over a Suit with Pockett Flaps and Pockett holes on the fore part but not in the Sides as often done, full Plated and Cape with a Collar Lined with Velvett.

Two pair of Breeches & a Waistcoat of a Drab Collour Cloth to Match.

Pray let some of the Cloths of both be sent and spare Buttons both Coat and Breast as they must last Long and be often Repaired.

Gloves.

half a Doz pair of Boys Colloured Lamb Topt Gloves for a Boy 16 Years old half a Doz Wash Leather Ditto for Ditto.

Stationary.

1lb Weafers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb Sealing Wax some Black Sticks.

One Ream Writeing Paper ordinary.

One Ream good Writeing Paper.

2 Gross Bottle Corks.

Iron Munger.

2 Large Smiths Rubbers.

2 Large Flatts Files.

2 Large half Rounds.

6 Entring Files.
 6 3 Square Files.
 6 Round Edged Ditto.
 6 Round Ditto.
 6 Ratt Tale Files Ditto.
 6 Smooth Files.
 6½ Smooth Ditto.
 4 Dozⁿ. Gimblets, some Large.
 A Large Smiths Screw Plate & Taps.
 1 Dozⁿ. Augers Inch & ¼ & Inch & ½.
 10 lb 10^d Nails Flatt point all to be Packed in one Casque.
 6 Anchors 1[£]. 0^s. 0^d to 2[£]. 2^s. 0^d.
 Two pair Silk Stockings to Match the Collour of the Cloths.
 Two pair Worsted good hose to Match allso.

To M^r W^m. Black & J^r Biggs, Allingham & Russell.

Annapolis Maryland March 9th 1744

Mess^{rs}.

Inclosed is the first of Exchange Charles Ewell on Hyde and Cooper Bristoll £317 with which I desire Your favour in Crediting my Account or Return by the first opportunity.

I desire the favour also You will by some of Your Ships Comeing Convenient up this Bay send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice and Insure on them that in Case of Loss I may draw my Principall money & Charges, and the amount of the same goods & Premio place to my Account on which if any Ballance shall be speedely Replaced.

I am to Request Your favour that the suit of Cloths &c be genteel grave good Silk and the other things Suitable in their kinds.

Pray favour me by ordering the Inclosed to be delivered by some Safe hand which will add to the favours Conferred on.

To Mess^{rs}. Philpott & Lee Merch^{ts}. in London.

A Suit of Cloths of a handsome Fashionable Brocaded Silk
Grave but Genteel to the Inclosed Measure of about 12
Shillings 3^r Yard.

Two fashionable Fans of about half a Guinea 3^p peece.

Two fans of about five shillings each Fashionable & Grave
Girdle to match the Silk.

12^{lb} Hair powder.

6^{lb} good Spannish Snuff.

Upholstery.

12 good Rugg of about 6 shillings Each.

6 pair of Blanketts of about 12 shillings 3^p pair.

6 Ruggs of about 10 shillings Each.

6 pair of Blankets of about 12 shillings 3^p pair.

6 Ruggs of about 10 shillings 3^p

4 pair of Green Harrateen Windsor Curtains with Lace of
the Same Collour Plain made a Breadth and half in
each Curtain and Two Yards half 1/4 Longe.

Two pair of the same Length and make of a Breadth in
each Curtain 4 Vallons 4 foot Longe Each and Nine
Inches Deep plain made and Laced.

Two Vallons Three foot four Inches longe and same Depth.

One Light Circumferrenter for Surveying Land with a Staff
and Two pr. Chains Two square Flye or Needles
Touched of about Three pounds Value Two Brass
Scales and Two pair of Dividers and Two Protractors
the figures and Lines on the Scales and Protractors to
be plain and Large the Protractors Middleing Large the
Scales about 12 Inches Long.

One pair Temple Spectacles made so as to take out and put
in the Glasses with Two Spare Glasses to suit a Person
from the Age of forty five to fifty.

To Mess^{rs}. Philpott & Lee

3^p Biggs Allingham & Randalls Mate.

Maryland April 2^d 1745

Sir

Above is Copy of mine as Φ date to which Request Your Compliance and that you'l deliver the Inclosed.

Pray if any Letters from M^r Parris for me or from Yourself send them under Cover to M^r Bennett.

To M^r James Buchanan

April 3rd 1745

Cap^t. Holland

I send this Sloop for what Corn you have and other Effects of M^r Rumney's Sale to me which I desire you will send by her takeing the Masters Receipt for the same. I have engaged to pay for Freight of 400 Bushels Corn which I hope you will not be short in, the Remainder of the Goods you are likewise to Return and an Account that that Affair may be made up.

I hope you have gott all the Debts in Relateing to that matter and Particularly that of Cap^t Horseys which I insist on as my Property as allso all the Rest since the date of my Bill of Sale.

I desire that you wou'd send me by M^r Stoughton or Coll King what money you have of myne in hand on Account of my Rum or M^r. Rumneys Sale as I do not Chuse to trust it by this Sloop.

To Cap^t. Michael Holland Jun^r. in Annamessex

Somerset County Φ Pat. Creagh's Sloop

Annapolis April 7th 1745

S^r

I wrote you of 9th of March last with an Invoice for some Goods pray whatever Fate or turn the Iron shiped may have send me them Goods and any Ballance shall be duely transmitted, and add to them Twenty pounds sail Twine.

Inclosed is Daniel Russell's Excha: on your self for Twenty

five pounds ster. wth which I desire you will Credit me in Acct.

To Mr W^m Black Merch^t in London ☞ Russell,
Biggs and Allingham

Maryland April 6th 1745

Sr

I have drawn the following Bills of Exch^a on you which I request you will pay in due time and Charge to my Accto^t.

Viz 1744

Dec ^r 29 th my Exch ^a to Chas. L ^d Balti-			
more	7..	6..	8
To Ignatius Diggs	4..	7..	10
Feb. 22 ^d To Thomas Hynes	13..	5..	—
26 th To Geo. Harryman	45..	—	—
Mar. 29 th To William Wilkins	18..	—	—
To Peter and Dominick Joyce	8..	—	—
Value Rec'd of Jos: Hill			
	<hr/>		
	95..	19..	6
	<hr/>		

Inclosed is Cap^t Jernigan Biggs Exch^a on you for with which I desire you will Credit me in Accto^t. I hope Effects in the Charles and Baltimore will get safe to you which with best Respects concludes me.

To Mr Sam^l Hyde Merch^t in London ☞ Russell
Biggs and Allingham

Maryland May 11th 1745

Sir

My affairs Require makeing use of your friendship w^{ch} hope will be continued to me in paying the following Bills of Exch^a w^{ch} of this date I have drawn on you vidz^t To Charles Lord Baltimore Eighty Two pounds Eighteen Shillings and six pence and to Joseph Belt Junior Twenty seven pounds

Three Shil. and nine pence both amounting to One Hundred and Ten pounds Two Shillings and three pence Ster which I desire the favour may be paid According to their Tennor and the same charge to my Acc^{tt} w^{ch} will add to your favours conferred on me. I shall be very glad to hear that the Baltimore and Charles are Safe arived.

To Mr Samuel Hyde Merchant in London ☿ Cap^t
Dobbins Coxin viz New York & Lloyd & Lee

Annapolis June 2^d 1745

S^r

I Rec'd yours of the 16th of last month but lately and am well pleased that you are supply'd with a place more Suitable for ore than myne the Removal of your Hands and your own Letter may Convince you and the Gentlemen concerned how unequal in point of Equity your agreement with me stands, If you are loose and deem me bound, but you will be pleased to know that I do not understand it in that sense and that I conceive ye have broke thro' any that might subsist even on your side.

I shall not enlarge hereon 'till I see you but to answer that part of your Letter in Relation to the Sale of what Ore I may raise, I assure you in that or anything else in my way shall be glad to oblige you and the other Gentlemen, but a previous agreement as to price will be necessary.

The Bearer Mr Edward Rumney of this Town is going to your River to purchase Coal if any of your Sloops coming up this way can take it in he will be much obliged and proposes to pay allso for the Freight. In case the Coal be Reasonable I shall take it kindly that you will agree for two hundred Bushells for me and send it by one of your Vessells for which and Freight I will pay. . . .

To Mr Cha^s Ewell at the Rapahannock Furnace
Virginia ☿ Mr

Annapolis Maryland July 4th 1745Gen^t

I received yours of the 22^d of Aprill six days past and shall by the first opportunity Your way Ship you Barr Iron of Mr Snowden's which I have taken in Lieu of Linthycomes Debt to you, which Debt I have made amount to Twenty pounds & Two pence our Currency and Iron at thirty five pounds like Currency £ Ton on the Current Rate here.

If I had yours before Cap^t Florence past this Port had given him Your papers Relating to Harriss's Debt which as yet have not received.

I shall on my own Account Ship you some Barr Iron by the first safe opportunity, and which shall be by Cap^t Florence when he comes down if he will take it.

In Relation to Mr Janner If he will make a Conveyance of the Lotts Agreeable to that which I sent you changing therein what is to be Changed and a Power of Attorney Evidenced by some Persons coming here it will be Sufficient since he has had a late Conveyance from Davison and Wife. In Mr Janners Deed I desire no other Warrantee than from him and any deriving from by or under him or his heirs but it will be Proper to take his Bond that in Case of Miscarriage he will Execute an other Deed, Your Exchange raises Very high but I must refer the matter to your good Conduct hoping you will act therein as for Your Selves but am in Expectation as Janner had part of the money he will not Insist on so high an Exchange as Three Hundred pounds as the Exchange was lower when he received it on the first negotiating Pray Conclude it as You seeme best and whatever remains due You shall be paid punctually.

To Mess^{rs} Hutchinson and Goldthwait Merchants
in Boston £ Cap^t Cha. Florence

Maryland, June 29th 1745

Sir

Of this date I have drawn Two Setts Bills of Exch^a on you One payable to Darby Lux for Eight pounds Two Shill the other to Thomas Sheredine for Eleven pound Eighteen shill. both amounting to Twenty pounds w^{ch} I desire the favour you will pay and place to my Account.

To Mr Samuel Hyde Merc^t In London ₧ Cap^t

Ogeleby & Mr Dick in Cap^t Lee

Annapolis July 7th 1745

Sir

I was in hopes to have heard from you by some from Your County Court in relation to the Commission from Chancery to Charles County which would have Your Assistance in the Execution of and which I hope You do not forget Pray would it be proper to know of Ye Gentlemen You proposed as Com^{rs} whether they would Incline to serve before a Petition is Preferred for the Com^{rs} if so I will referr to you to write to them and request your favour in not Loosing time therein Whatever Trouble you have on the ocation shall be greatfully Retaliated. To Henry Darnall Esq^r

Annapolis July 30th 1745

Sir

When Mr Carroll and myself came last from the Works Mr Croxall shewed us a Stake put up by Colo^l Hammond for a Place where he wou'd Establish a Bounded Tree, suposed to be Cutt by some of the Companys People, he also shewed us the said Tree and its Plain that Putting up the said Stake would much dammage the Companys Intrest if Established which time and artifice might not, it is very hard We had not been made Acquainted therewith before. I must now on behalf of the Gentlemen desire you will Immediately on receipt

hereof take Rich^d Croxall, Zachariah Maccubbin and if You Can Dr Buchanan with you and View the said suposed Tree, and Stake and get all the Brush and Small Stuff that may Endanger are Cleered a way for three or four Yards about the said Tree as it lies but not meddle with the Tree or Branches thereof or those just about the root, and make such remark as the same may be again known but do not meddle with the above mentioned Stake, onely take notice of the scituation thereof.

I allso desire you will know of Zachariah Maccubbin in What manner the said Stake was put up or by whom and What he knows of the Cuting the aforesaid Tree or other Incidents relating thereto and acquaint me or some other of the Company as soon as Possible thereof.

Your Care herein will oblige the Gentlemen Concerned.

To Mr Alex^r Lawson

Sir

I believe you are not sensible that your People are Fenceing in the Street or you would prevent it, the streets are very bad so that when M^r Bordley Incloses his Ground oposite to you we shall not have access to our Houses wherefore hope you will prevent so great an Inconvenience to the neighbourhood by leaveing the common Street free.

July 31st 1745

To D^r Geo. Stewart

Annapolis, Mary^d August 5th 1745

Sir/

I Wrote you of the 16th of February last that I wou'd either draw for the Ballance in Your hands to Richard Bennett Esq^r or have it in goods, but as M^r Bennett did not want money Your Way and having an Opportunity, I have drawn on You of this date Payable to M^r John Jones for fifty pounds Cur-

rent Money of Barbadoes at Ten days Sight which I desire you will Accordingly Pay and Charge the same to my Account I have drawn the Bills in four Bills and M^r Jones is mate of Cap^t William Scandrett in the Sloop Endeavour M^r William Govane of this Province Owner. I desire You'l be punctual in discharging them and Payment of the said fifty Pounds notwithstanding any thing in my said Letter of the 6th of february last.

I desire You'l by the said Cap^t William Scandrett in the Sloop Endeavour send me four hogsheads of good rum and Six Barrells of good Muscovado Sugar and the Cost of them also Charge to my Account. Your Punctual Compliance herewith Will oblige. . . .

To M^r Coddington Carrington Merchant in Barbadoes
by M^r John Jones

Annapolis Maryland 8^{ber} 1745

Sir

Inclosed is the first of exchange John Ellis on You for £14.. 6^s 3^d which I desire You will Pass to the Credit of my Account; and allso request Your favour in procureing your Book-seller to get the latest and best Edditions of the following Books and send them in one of Your first Ships comeing this way the cost of which place to my Account.

As the times are Very precarious and many of our Ships taken I desire you will send a Second Set of the same Books by an other good Safe Ship coming up to this part of the Bay Your favour will Oblige.

Virgilius in usum Delphini ☿ Lanson

Horatius Ditto.

Cesaris Commentarie 8^{vo} D^r Clerks Eddition

Clarks Nepos

Salnot Suetonius

Terentio in Usum Delphini

Ciceronis Officia Edit. Oxon

Clerks Introduction to makeing Lattin

Kennetts Roman Antiquities Latest Edition

To Mr John Hanburry Merchant ☿ Cap^t Ellis
in London

Maryland November 20th 1745

Sir

On the 7th Instant I drew on you Two Setts of Bills of Exchange one payable to Mr Onorio Razolini for Twenty four pounds Sixteen shill and six pence Ster. the other to Mr James Johnson for Six pounds five shil both w^{ch} I desire you will pay and charge to my Account.

Inclosed are the two undernoted Bills of Exch^a w^{ch} when paid I desire you will place to the Credit of my Account. We much long to hear the Fate of the Baltimore & her Cargo from hence last Voyage.

Rich^d Dallam on You £13.. —

Geo. Buchanan on W^m Black 4.. 3

£17.. 3

To Mr Samuel Hyde Merc^t In London

☿ Mr Joⁿ Lomas

COLONIAL RECORDS OF CHARLES COUNTY.

CONTRIBUTED BY LOUIS DOW SCISCO.

Charles County, in point of age, stands fifth among those of Maryland. Its settlement dates from about 1642, in which year James Neale received patent for 2,000 acres on the west side of Wicomico River. The region became a county when Governor Josias Fendall so declared it by proclamation of May 10, 1658. Fendall was a resident of the new county. There are older counties in Virginia and in Massachusetts, but there are probably few, if any, whose colonial records exist in condition as complete as those of Charles County.

As in other Maryland counties of the colonial period, government was vested in a group of commissioners who, in joint session, constituted the county court, exercising judicial power supplemented by a number of administrative functions. The clerk of the court seems, in the earlier years, to have kept only two current record books, one being the court record and the other a register of wills. The register books of wills constituted a distinct series from the beginning and eventually evolved into a set of probate records which were transferred to the custody of a special official. The court record also underwent an evolution but remained in the custody of the clerk who served the court sessions. The old-time court record is the initial phase of what are to-day usually termed the "land records."

In the earlier years the court record of the county had much the same form and character as the provincial court record made familiar by the published *Maryland Archives* series. Each court session was duly recorded, with the minutes of its proceedings. In the intervals between the court sittings the clerk recorded in the same book such items as writs issued, evidences of contracts, suits filed, post mortem inquests,

births and marriages, live stock marks, bonds filed, deeds, and mortgages. Deeds and mortgages at first were an inconsiderable feature of the clerk's records, but as time passed they grew slowly into the preponderating element of record work. About the year 1694 the clerk separated them definitely from the actual court proceedings.

The old settlement of Port Tobacco was for two centuries the county seat of Charles County. In 1895, following the burning of the court house in 1892, the county offices were removed to La Plata. Prior to this fire, in obedience to a state law, the land records had been removed, in 1889, to the custody of the state offices at Annapolis. They were there in safety when the court house burned. Incidentally, while there they received a much needed rehabilitation of bindings. In 1914 the records were restored to the county. The new court house erected at La Plata after the fire was provided with fire-proof quarters for the county records, but the shelves are now nearly filled and will soon be inadequate. Under the present clerk of the circuit court the record room is kept in a cleanly and orderly condition, and the records may be consulted with ease and comfort.

Although the deeds and mortgages were differentiated in 1694 into a new set of records, the colonial record books constitute a single series for reference purposes. Apparently the books had at first no volume indicata but, at some time in the 17th century, each was assigned a distinguishing letter. In 1702 when the alphabet was exhausted the clerk of that day began the next volume as Liber A No. 2, and a second alphabet series was begun. In 1752 Liber A No. 3 was duly used to begin a third alphabet of books. The colonial period closed a little before it became necessary to begin the fourth alphabet. There is no Liber J in the colonial series, because of the old-time view that I and J were varied forms of one letter. The indexes in the older books show that U and V were viewed similarly, and there is no Liber U in the first two

alphabets. In 1761, however, the indexer of the time entered the two letters separately, and the third alphabet has Liber U.

No less than 90 volumes of the colonial period yet exist in the county's archive rooms, most of them in good condition. Following is a detailed statement.

Liber A 1658, evidently corresponding to A No. 1, is yet in its original parchment binding, somewhat broken. It contains court records from session of June 4, 1658, to that of October 2, 1662. Its leaves are numbered by a modern hand as 259 pages. Some leaves were lost before this numbering was made. Governor Fendall presided at the county court sessions until Governor Philip Calvert assumed office November 19, 1660, and declared Fendall a rebel against the lord proprietor. Calvert's various proclamations are duly recorded. He appointed a new court by commission of January 12, 1660-61. The record book was evidently once a mercantile account book, pressed into public service. Six of its pages bear debit and credit accounts of 1648 to 1651 with "Mr. Turgis," "Mr. Robert Maning," and "Mr. Willecks." This volume was placed in custody of the Maryland Historical Society some forty years ago by an attorney of the county and has only lately been reclaimed.¹

Liber B No. 1, marked "1662 to 1665," has numbered folios, representing 528 pages. It contains the general court record, embracing land papers. The earliest court session is that of November 4, 1662, and the last that of December 7, 1665, with 17 intervening sessions.

Liber C No. 1, marked "1665 to 1668," has 275 pages bearing page numeration. It is a general record embracing court sessions beginning with March 13, 1665-66 and closing with June 9, 1668. On page 252 are entered 39 vital record items ranging from 1663 to 1667.

Liber D No. 1, marked "1668 to 1670," has been created by binding together two early record books of unlike sizes. The larger of the component books is a court record of sessions from September 8, 1668, to September, 1670. By careless rebinding of its 170 pages, the sequence has been largely lost. The smaller book has 80 pages of indentures, mostly dated in 1670.

Liber E No. 1, marked "1670 to 1674," carries folio numbers for 31 folios, then omits them for a time, then renews numbering by placement of duplicate numbers on each couplet of even and odd pages. It contains the court record from the session of January 10, 1670-71, to that of August 11, 1674. The title-page with backing record is missing.

Liber F No. 1, marked "1674 to 1676," has 244 pages of court record, beginning with session of September 8, 1674, and closing with that

¹ See following article.

of November 14, 1676. An index has been made, apparently contemporary. From this time onward the indexing of the record books is more or less persistent.

Liber G No. 1, marked "1676 to 1678," contains the usual court record, covering 165 pages, from the session of January 9, 1676-77, to that of June 11, 1678.

Liber H No. 1, marked "1678 to 1680," has 350 pages of the usual court record, beginning with session of August 13, 1678, and closing with session record of August 10, 1680, broken by exhaustion of space.

Liber I No. 1, marked "1680 to 1682," of 343 pages, opens with the continuation of the session of August 10, 1680, and closes with the session of August 8, 1682.

Liber K No. 1, marked "1682 to 1684," contains 433 pages of court record, beginning with session of November 14, 1682, and closing with that of September 9, 1684.

Liber L No. 1, marked "1684 to 1685," contains 291 pages devoted to the usual court record from the session of November 11, 1684, to that of August 11, 1685. Following this come 117 more pages of "perpetuall lawes" of the colony, giving the text of about 110 colonial statutes then in force.

Liber M No. 1, marked "1685 to 1686," has 263 pages of the usual court record, extending from the session of November 12, 1685, to that of November 9, 1686.

Liber N No. 1, marked "1686 to 1687," of 340 pages, is another regular court record, beginning with session of December 14, 1686, and closing with that of June 12, 1688, not completed.

Liber O No. 1, marked "1687," is a small book of 77 pages supplementing N-1. For some reason the clerk of that day entered separately in it the writs and actions filed for the court sessions of August 9, 1687, November 8, 1687, and March 13, 1687-88.

Liber P No. 1, marked "1688-1689," is a court record of 212 pages, completing the unfinished record of June 12, 1688, and closing with that of March 11, 1689-90. The book has nine pages bearing 257 entries of vital records ranging from 1654 to 1689.

Liber Q No. 1, marked "1689 to 1692," opens with 65 pages of county court actions on estate settlements, from the session of March 11, 1689-90 to that of March 14, 1692-93. Next follow 57 pages of segregated land conveyances, 1694 to 1697. Next come 26 pages of vital records carrying 409 items ranging from 1654 to 1706, but mostly of 1692 to 1695.

Liber R No. 1, marked "1690 to 1692," has 549 pages of the usual court record, from session of June 10, 1690, to that of January 10, 1692-93.

Liber S No. 1, marked "1692 to 1694," has 432 pages of court record, from session of January 31, 1692-93, to that of November 10, 1694.

Liber T No. 1, is a missing volume which disappeared prior to 1889. Presumably it held court records of the sessions from January, 1694-95, to March, 1695-96. For land conveyances, however, the clerk made a separate record in an unused portion of Q-1. From this time onward the land indentures have been kept separate from the regular court register.

Liber V No. 1, marked "1696 to 1698," is a court record of 464 pages, extending from the session of June 9, 1696, to that of November 8, 1698.

Liber W No. 1, is a missing volume, lost before 1889. It probably contained land indentures recorded from 1697 to 1702, following those in Q-1.

Liber X No. 1, marked "1698 to 1699," has 375 pages devoted to court records from the session of January 10, 1698-99, to that of March 12, 1699-1700. Brittle paper in this volume has broken in many places, and needs attention.

Liber Y No. 1, marked "1699 to 1701," has 370 pages of court record for sessions from March 12, 1699-1700, which was uncompleted in X-1, to that of January 13, 1701-02.

Liber Z No. 1, marked "1703 to 1706," contains 276 pages of land indentures, the first bearing date of March, 1701-02, the last that of January, 1705-06.

Liber A No. 2, marked "1701 to 1703," has 463 pages of court record, from session of March 10, 1701-02, to that of June 13, 1704.

Liber B No. 2, marked "1704 to 1710," is a tome of 819 pages, containing the court record from session of August 8, 1704, to that of August 8, 1710.

Liber C No. 2, marked "1706 to 1711," has 269 pages of land indentures, from 1706 to 1712. Up to this time the clerks had entered land papers without stating date of making record. On page 142 of this book the clerk began, on August 25, 1709, to indicate regularly the recording dates. The book closes with record of February 22, 1711-12.

Liber D No. 2, marked "1710 to 1713," contains 259 pages of court record, from session of November 14, 1710, to that of August 14, 1711. After this is a separately paged section, with 84 pages of land indentures recorded from March 3, 1711-12, to March 17, 1713-14.

Liber E No. 2, marked "1711 to 1715," has 509 pages of court record, extending from session of November 13, 1711, to that of June 14, 1715. This book is unfit for handling, because of brittle paper. About 160 pages are seriously broken.

Liber F No. 2, marked "1714 to 1716," has three separately paged sections. First come 219 pages of colonial statutes of 1640-1688. Next are 202 pages of statutes of 1692-1694. Following are 97 pages of land indentures recorded from March 26, 1714, to March 20, 1715-16.

Liber G No. 2, has been missing from some time prior to 1889. Apparently it contained the court record from the session of August, 1715, to that of June, 1717.

Liber H No. 2, marked "1716 to 1722," contains 490 pages of land indentures recorded from March 20, 1715-16, to April 2, 1722.

Liber I No. 2, marked "1717 to 1720," has 353 pages of court record, covering sessions from August 13, 1717, to June 14, 1720. The first ten leaves are nearly destroyed.

Liber K No. 2, marked "1720 to 1722," has 348 pages of court record, covering sessions from August 9, 1720, to August 14, 1722.

Liber L No. 2, marked "1722 to 1729," has 469 pages of land indentures recorded from April 9, 1722, to March 25, 1728-29.

Liber M No. 2, marked "1729 to 1733," has 339 pages. Pages 1-150 contain the minutes of the commissioners for ascertaining property bounds. These minutes run from 1717 to 1721, and were apparently recorded about March, 1722. At the close of the volume are four pages recording sessions of the commissioners of review on March 15 and June 2, 1720. Pages 161-335 contain land indentures recorded from April 16, 1729, to September 18, 1733.

Liber N No. 2, marked "1723 to 1724," has 476 pages of court record covering sessions from November 13, 1722, to March 9, 1724-25.

Liber O No. 2, marked "1734 to 1743," is a record of land indentures, originally bearing records from September 19, 1733, to about July, 1743, and having probably about 600 pages. Considerable sections of the book are now missing. A separate volume has, in 596 pages, a modern transcript of 489 pages of the older book, including some of the portions that are no longer existing in the original. Considering the sequence of record dates, it seems probable that this book was formerly S-2 and has at some past time been erroneously marked O-2. The original O-2 may have been a tobacco inspection record or some other special record, for there is no gap, in either indentures or court series, to which O-2 may be assigned.

Liber P No. 2, marked "1725 to 1727," has 531 pages of court record, extending from session of June 8, 1725, to that of June 13, 1727.

Liber Q No. 2, marked "1727 to 1731," has 554 pages of court record, covering sessions from August 8, 1727, to June 8, 1731.

Liber R No. 2, marked "1731 to 1734," has 558 pages of court record, from session of August 10, 1731, to that of November 12, 1734.

Liber S No. 2, is a missing volume, unless, as suggested, the present O-2 is the original S-2. The opening date of that volume, September 19, 1733, fits properly in sequence for S-2.

Liber T No. 2, marked "1734 to 1738," has 561 pages of court record for sessions from March 11, 1734-35, to that of June 12, 1739.

Libers V and W No. 2 are not now known under those symbols. One of them without doubt is identical with an unlettered volume still extant. The other is lacking and apparently cannot be identified as to contents. The existing unlettered volume is marked "1741 to 1743," and is a court record. Pages 1-218, now missing, presumably covered the sessions from August, 1739, to March, 1740-41. Pages 219-755 remain, showing the sessions from June 9, 1741, to March 13, 1743-44.

Liber X No. 2, marked "1743 to 1744," is a small book of 177 pages containing land indentures recorded from July 29, 1743, to January 21, 1744-45.

Liber Y No. 2 is probably identical with an existing unlettered volume marked "1744 to 1745," and containing the court record. Of its 598 pages, the first 6 are now missing. The book covers the sessions from June, 1744, to March 11, 1745-46. It may have included also the sessions from the latter date to November, 1746, now missing.

Liber Z No. 2, marked "1744 to 1752," had 551 pages of land indentures recorded from February 5, 1744-45, to May 16, 1752. The first two pages are missing.

Liber unlettered, marked "1746 to 1747," is a court record covering sessions from that of March 10, 1746-47, to that of March 8, 1747-48. It has 420 pages in good condition, followed by 8 pages in fragments. The volume probably never had a symbol. The clerk of that day, having reached Z-2 seems to have postponed starting a new alphabet until required by a new indentures book. Meanwhile at least three books of court record were used.

Liber unlettered, marked "1748 to 1750," is a court record. Pages 1-270 are missing. They probably covered sessions from June, 1748, to March 14, 1748-49. Pages 271-734 are present, opening with part of March 14, 1748-49, and extending to June 12, 1750, some leaves of which seem to be missing.

Liber unlettered, marked "1748 to 1754," has 171 pages containing tobacco inspection records relating to court orders, official bonds, and proceedings of the tobacco inspectors.

Liber unlettered, marked "1750," is a court record volume with 58 pages blank. It has 151 pages of records of the sessions from that of June 12, 1750, to that of November 13, 1750.

Liber A No. 3, marked "1753 to 1756," is a book of land indentures bearing the added designation "Part 2." It originally had 528 pages containing documents recorded from April 20, 1752, to August 7, 1756. Pages 1-65 are missing. Another volume, designated A No. 3, Part 1, is a modern transcript containing in 134 pages the entries of pages 1-114 in the original volume, extending from April 20, 1752, to August 4, 1753.

Liber B No. 3, marked "1752 to 1753," has 501 pages of court records, extending from session of April 6, 1752, to that of March 13, 1753.

Liber C No. 3 is a missing volume and contents are not known. There are no gaps in either court or indenture records to which it could have corresponded.

Liber D No. 3, marked "1753 to 1754," is a court record volume covering sessions from June, 1753, to that of November 12, 1754. Pages 1-66, containing much of the June, 1753, session are missing. Pages 67-479 are preserved. Some part of the November, 1754, session is missing at the close of the volume.

Liber E No. 3, marked "1755 to 1756," is a court record covering sessions from March, 1755, to that of March 9, 1756. Pages 1-34 are missing. Pages 35-500 are present. Some closing pages may be lacking.

Liber F No. 3, marked "1756 to 1757," is a court record of 655 pages for sessions from June 8, 1756, to August 9, 1757.

Liber unlettered, marked "1756 to 1769," has 163 folios of tobacco inspection records. Some 20 folios are missing. About 50 folios bear an erratic page numeration, and the remainder are without numbers. It contains entries from November, 1756, to November, 1769. It is barely possible that this is identical with C-3, now considered missing.

Liber G No. 3, marked "1756 to 1761," is a book of 542 pages of land indentures recorded from September 15, 1756, to May 4, 1761.

Liber H No. 3, marked "1757 to 1758," is a court record of 646 pages, with the sessions from November 8, 1757, to that of November 9, 1758, which continues into the next volume.

Liber I No. 3, marked "1759 to 1760," has 595 pages of court record covering the remainder of the session of November 9, 1758, and extending to that of June 10, 1760.

Liber K No. 3, marked "1760 to 1762," is a court record book of 636 pages with sessions of August 10, 1760, to June 9, 1762. Much of this book is in extremely bad condition, due to brittle paper that breaks with every use of the volume. It is unfit for handling.

Liber L No. 3, marked "1761 to 1765," is an indentures record of 683 pages of which the first 68 pages are missing. Those papers recorded from January 2, 1762, to June 12, 1765, are present. This volume has gone far toward total wreck. Nearly every leaf seems to be broken, and it is impossible to use it without adding to the destruction.

Liber M No. 3, marked "1762 to 1764," is a court record of 722 pages containing sessions from August 10, 1762, to August 14, 1764.

Liber N No. 3, marked "1764 to 1766," is a court record of 823 pages. It continues the session record for August 14, 1764, and extends to that of June 10, 1766.

- Liber O No. 3, marked "1765 to 1770," is a book of 738 pages containing land indentures recorded from October 19, 1765, to August 4, 1770.
- Liber P No. 3, marked "1766 to 1767," contains 728 pages of court record beginning with session of August 12, 1766, and closing with part of that of November 13, 1767.
- Liber Q No. 3, marked "1768 to 1770," has 612 pages of court record, completing the session of November 13, 1767, and extending to that of March 13, 1770.
- Liber R No. 3 has been missing as far back as 1889. It probably was the tobacco inspection record of 1770 to 1774.
- Liber S No. 3, marked "1770 to 1775," is a land indentures record of 625 pages, of which pages 1-91 are missing, and also some at the end. Those present cover records made from January 9, 1771, to March 13, 1775. The missing ones probably began with August, 1770.
- Liber T No. 3, marked "1770 to 1772," is a court record covering the sessions from June 12, 1770, to March 10, 1772. Its pages are numbered from 1 as far as page 637. About 200 pages more bear no enumeration.
- Liber U No. 3, marked "1772 to 1773," is a court record of 752 pages containing sessions from August 11, 1772, to that of November 9, 1773.
- Liber V No. 3, marked "1775 to 1782," is a land indentures record, pages 1-6 are missing but a stray leaf lying in O-3 probably accounts for two of them. The remainder of the 625 pages show records made from July 12, 1775, to October 10, 1782.
- Liber W No. 3, marked "1773 to 1774," has 752 pages of court record, continuing sessions of November 9, 1773, and extending to that of November 7, 1774.
- Liber X No. 3, marked "1775 to 1778," has 767 pages of court record, with sessions from that of November 7, 1774, continued, to that of August 10, 1778. In this book are 22 pages bearing lists of some 400 residents of the county who were called upon to take allegiance in March, 1778, to the new revolutionary government. The book has been damaged somewhat by much consultation of these.
- Liber Y No. 3, marked "1774 to 1786," is a tobacco inspection record book of small size, with the usual content of court orders, bonds, etc. Its opening entries are of November, 1774.

The probate records of Charles County are in the office of the register of wills at La Plata, occupying a fireproof room adjacent to that where the land records are kept. These records occupied a wing of the old court house at Port Tobacco and were rescued therefrom while the old court house was

burning. The existing volumes are in good condition, several of them still in their original parchment bindings. They are here listed briefly.

Libers of wills recorded:

1665 to 1708, book A No. 2.	1752 to 1767, book AD No. 5.
1704 to 1733, book AB No. 3.	1767 to 1777, book AE No. 6.
1734 to 1752, book AC No. 4.	1777 to 1782, book AF No. 7.

Libers of inventories:

1677 to 1717.	1753 to 1766, book No. 4.
1717 to 1735.	1766 to 1773.
1735 to 1752.	1774 to 1775, book No. 6.

Liber of accounts of sales:

1708 to 1738, book No. 7.

Libers of administrators' accounts:

1716 to 1718, book J.	1770 to 1777, book No. 10.
1738 to 1759, book No. 8.	
1760 to 1766.	

THE BEGINNINGS OF CHARLES COUNTY.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

A yellow folio book of 270 pages, bound in vellum, was brought to Maryland within a few years of the first settlement of the Province. The owner intended to use it as a ledger and recorded in it that Willcock's ship brought him in 1649 a load of fuller's earth which cost him £1120. Robert Maning brought him in October 1648, 29½ half butts of currants for which he should have paid £1433.11..0, but the currants "fell bad" and an allowance of £230.19..0 was made on that account. In November 1649, he received Sturgis's goods among which were 3000 pounds of shot and a hogshead of glow for which thousands of pounds were paid and against which entries of sales were charged until March 1650.

Then the book remained unused until Charles County was formed at which time the volume proved a convenient one. It was turned upside down and was used for the County records from May 25, 1658, until November 1662, when it was filled.

It was kept in the County Clerk's office until September 13, 1886, when it was deposited by Vivian Brent in the Library of the Maryland Historical Society.

The first page states that the volume contains the "Records for Charles Countie within the Province of Mariland. It being erected into A Countie by the Hon'ble Josias Fendall Esq & Gov'r of the Sayd Province, May 1658."

A previous Charles County had been established in 1650 with different boundaries (*Md. Archives*, 3 Council, 261), but had disappeared in the troublous times that followed. Just when this new Charles County was established is uncertain. On May 10, 1658, Governor Fendall issued a commission in the Lord Proprietary's name to Messrs. John Hatch, James Lindsay, Henry Adams, Edward Parks, James Walker and Robert Hemby as Commisisoners to keep the peace in Charles County which is erected by the same document (*Md. Archives*, 41 Prov. Ct. 87) with the following boundaries: "West Wicocomoco River, up to the head thereof, and South with Potow-neck River from the mouth of Wicocomoco up as high as any Plantation now under our government is seated, And from thence with a right line drawn from such plantation as afore-said to the head of Wicocomoco River." The tract with these curious boundaries is named "in honor of our only son and heir apparent, Charles Calvert, Esquire." The Commission gives the Commissioners authority to try and decide all criminal cases provided they do not "take life or member but send prisoners in case of crimes deserving such condign punishment to the Provincial Court." They could hear and decide all civil cases where "the thing in action doth not exceed the value of 3000 pounds of tobacco," in which civil causes John Hatch should preside as judge," unless some one of our Council be then in Court." Capt. Nicholas Gwyther was appointed sheriff of both St. Mary's and Charles Counties with the usual powers (*Md. Archives*, 41 Prov. Ct. 86, 88).

Before this time, however, on April 24, Mr. George Goodrick of Portobacco received letters of administration upon the

estate of Capt. William Lewis, whose widow, Ursula, Goodrick had married, and in the letters granted he is styled as of "Charles County" (*Md. Archives*, 41 Prov. Ct. 58). On March 24, 1657-8, writs were sent out for the election of an Assembly by Governor Fendall (41 *Md. Archives*, Prov. Ct. 61-62), and we are told that, on April 10, Mr. John Hatch was chosen Deputy for Charles County. On April 30, furthermore, a cause was referred from the Provincial Court to the "next County Court to be held in Charles County."

The records of the County Court on May 25 begin with the docketing of an action of debt to the amount of 1300 pounds of tobacco by Arthur Turner against John Ashbrook. The sheriff is ordered to make return to the next County Court to be held at Humphrey Atwicks's house on the fourth of June. Two days later, five more civil suits are docketed in four of which Turner is the defendant (Henry Lilly v. Edward Parkes case; Lilly v. Turner, debt 500 pounds of tobacco; Samuel Tilman and Henry Parnell per attorney; Edward Parkes v. Turner, debt 1500 pounds of tobacco; John Ashbrook v. Turner, case 1000 pounds of tobacco; Tilman and Parnell, per attorney; Parkes v. Turner case, 2,000 pounds of tobacco). Several of these actions were on the case from which *assumpsit* had not yet become separated and probably would have brought on *assumpsit* in more recent times.

On May 28, the first subpoena was issued to Edward Boulds to appear in the case of Lilly v. Parkes at the Plaintiff's request. The records are well written in a fine clerkly hand but the spelling is more varied than that in the Provincial Court records, and while sometimes letters are left out as in "supene" at other times superfluous ones are inserted as "Hennerie." (Note—Whether the defendants name was Parks, Parkas, Parkes, or Parker is hard to decide.)

[This fragment was the last literary work done by Dr. Steiner. He had made copious notes in pencil for a complete digest of the "lost" Charles County Liber A, which was brought to light through the investigations of Mr. Seisco, after it had lain forty

years in the vault of the Historical Society. Unfortunately Dr. Steiner's notes are not only incomplete, but almost illegible, so that the study of this early record must await the leisure of another investigator.

Meanwhile, the ancient volume has been repaired, crepelined and rebound and as soon as a transcript has been made, will be restored to its proper place in the Charles County Court House. —Editor.]

MAXIMILIAN GODEFROY.¹

Baltimore, Tuesday, 18th June, 1808.

Mr. William Pechin,

Sir:—

I had, for four days past, heard of a pamphlet, entitled *La Satyre Americaine*, in French verses, by Edward Je m'en Fiche, Esq. Till now, I had not yet seen it; but having understood that some persons had, rather too inconsiderately, supposed me the author of it, I have endeavored to become acquainted with that piece—I must acknowledge, after reading it to-day for the first time, I can be but too much surprised they could have believed for a moment, I had the least share in it. Although I may flatter myself, that no individual who is sufficiently acquainted with me, could ascribe that work to me; yet I think myself obligated, for the others to declare positively, that I and my particular friends were, till this day, perfect strangers to the pamphlet, and are yet to the author of

¹ So little is known of the life and work of this eminent architect that the publication of these fragments should prove interesting to those who admire the specimens of his handiwork still standing in Baltimore Dunlap says that Godefroy was driven from France by the events of the Revolution; that he was married in this city and resided here many years, eventually returning to his native country and is supposed to have had his estates returned to him. He designed and erected the Battle Monument, the beautiful Gothic chapel at St. Mary's College, the Unitarian Church, the old Commercial and Farmers Bank, and in collaboration with B. H. Latrobe, the Exchange of Baltimore.

it. You will, therefore sir, oblige me infinitely, by inserting this declaration in your next sheet, as soon as possible.

I have the honor of being,

With Consideration, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Maxim. Godefroy.

[*The American*, 16th June, 1808.]

A l'editeur de l'Americain.

Je composai ces vers pour en faire hommage à M. Godefroy, dans une de ces circonstances où l'envie dirige contre le talent ses traits les plus acérés. Aujourd'hui les nouvelles tribulations qu'il vient d'endurer me forcent à publier mon opinion sur ces enfans de la discorde qui n'ont pour huile dans leur lampe que le venin de leurs serpens.

Guerin,

Professeur de langue Francaise

au Collège de Baltimore.

Nulli parcit invidia,

Viventes mortuosque lacerat.

A Monsieur Maxm. Godefroy,

En butte à l'ignorance et à l'envie.

Dans tous nos maux il en est un

Dont l'étendue est infinie;

Toujours la *fièvre* de chacun

Fut la secrète maladie,

On voit peu d'hommes, ici bas,

Avoir la *fièvre* du génie;

Mais on en voit beaucoup, hélas!

Avoir la *fièvre* de l'envie.

Même après maint redoublement,

Jusques dans l'hiver de la vie,

On conserve un ressentiment

De cette affreuse maladie.

Mais chacun de nous a sa part,
 Des coups qui menacent la vie,
 Le joueur craint ceux du hasard,
 Le puissant craint ceux de l'envie :

Si le poltron pâlit d'effroi,
 Le fat s'expose aux coups de canne ;
 Quant à vous, Monsieur Godefroy,
 Craignez les coups de pied de l'âne.

Que L'ENVIE en corroux fasse entendre ses cris,
 De ses vaines clameurs ne vous alarmez guères ;
 C'est sur l'arbre chargé de fruits,
Que les enfans jettent des pierres.

Translation.

I have composed these few lines as a tribute of respect to Mr. Max. Godefroy, at a time when his mind is wounded by the envenomed shafts of envy. The corroding sorrows, with which his mind has of late been afflicted, have forced me to publish my opinion of those sons of discord, who have no oil in their lamps but the poison of serpents.

*Guerin, Professor of the French language in the
 Baltimore College.*

To Mr. Max. Godefroy who has of late been the butt of ignorance and envy.

Among the ills of human kind
 There's one which everywhere we see,
 'Tis the fierce fever of the mind ;
 Its fire *excites* this malady.

Few are the mortals here below
 Whose souls the *fire* of genius warms,
 But ah alas ! too many show
 That *envy's* fire their soul alarms.

And farther yet some are so mean
So lost to all that's great and free,
That e'en in age they still are seen
To keep this *cursed* malady.

But as thro' life we all advance
Each fears some *stroke* of ill 'tis said
The gambler fears the *stroke* of chance,
The great the stroke of envy dread.

The coward oft with fright turns pale,
The fop may dread the uplifted stick,
But Godefroy no such fears assail;
He spurns alone the Ass's kick.

But let envy in anger extend its vain cries,
Its bellowings and barkings we'll ever despise,
E'en children in orchards in pleasure's pursuit,
Cast their stones at no trees, but those bending
with fruit.

[*American*, Tuesday, 28 June, 1808.]

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Maximilian Godefroy continues to give lessons in the various branches of drawing at Dr. Crawford's in Hanover Street. To young Ladies Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock. To Gentlemen, every Evening, except Saturday from 5 to 7 o'clock. The terms the same as formerly announced and precisely such as Mr. G. found established in this country.

It is necessary to observe that the class for ladies being particularly designed for those young persons who, having finished their education are ambitious of improving in this elegant art; and that for the gentlemen having also for its object, the advancement of the useful arts Mr. G. deems it indispensable not to admit to them children too young to profit by his lessons

or to conform to the regulations of silence, absolutely essential to study with advantage; and who might also injure the very expensive collection which he devotes with pleasure to the improvement of his pupils.

Experience induces Mr. Godefroy to adhere to his former resolution of receiving no one whose age requires the precaution, unless presented to him by the parents or guardians of the young person. Everyone not directly known to Mr. G. nor presented to him, will be required to pay the entrance and first quarter in advance.

Drawing being so indispensable to the progress not only of public taste in general, but also of the mechanic arts, and the improvement of national manufactures, it may not be unnecessary to add, that every decent person, bringing sufficient recommendation, may partake of all the advantages of the evening class.

[*The Baltimore American*, November 21, 1812.]

Another Ad appears 12 April, 1813, *American*, p. 3, col. 3.

YOUNG—WOODWARD—HESSELIUS FAMILY RECORD, 1737-1820.¹

Marriages.

Richard Young son of Col Samuel Young was married to Rebecca Holdsworth the daughter of Mr. Thomas Holdsworth June 4th 1737.

Mary Young daughter of Richard and and Rebecca Holdsworth Young was married to Henry Woodward Esq January 8th 1755.

¹ From Mrs. Com. Ridgely's large scrap-book. A note to Mrs. Ridgely from *Harriet Murry Evans* says: "This Record is taken from Grandma's own Bible."

Rebecca Woodward daughter of the above was married to Philip Rogers March 19 1776.

Mary Woodward 3d daughter of Henry and Mary Y. Woodward was married to James Govan May 2 1775.

Harriet Woodward daughter of Henry and Mary Young Woodward was married to Col Edmund Brice Sept. 11th 1783.

Mary Young Woodward was married to John Hesselius January 30th 1763.

Charlotte Hesselius daughter of John and Mary Young Hesselius was married to Thomas Johnson June 5 1792.

Caroline Hesselius daughter of the aforesaid John and Mary was married to Judson Claggett 5th March 1795.

Elizabeth Dulany Hesselius the youngest daughter of John and Mary Young Hesselius was married to the Revd Walter Dulany Addison 5th June 1792.

John Hesselius the only son of John and Mary Hesselius was married to Mary Wharton Williams Feb. 25th 1792.

Mary Anne Murray Johnson daughter of Thomas and Charlotte Johnson was married to Hugh Wharton Evans April 24 1815.

Births

Henrietta Maria Hesselius 1st dau of John and Mary Woodward Hesselius b. 4th March 1764.

Gustavus Hesselius son of John and Mary Woodward Hesselius b Nov 25 1765 d. Oct 2 1767.

Henrietta Hesselius 2d dau of John and Mary Woodward Hesselius b Jan 5 1768.

Charlotte Hesselius 3d dau of John and Mary Woodward Hesselius b 14 June 1770 d. Apr 27 1794.

Caroline Hesselius 4th dau of John and Mary Woodward Hesselius b June 9 1773.

Elizabeth Dulany Hesselius 5th dau of John and Mary Hesselius b Feb 2 1775.

John Hesselius 2d son of John and Mary Woodward Hesselius b 5th April 1777 d Nov. 9 1804.

[Note, in pencil: John only son of John & Mary Hesselius;
he married Mary Wharton Williams of Cecil Co.]

Mary Anne Murray Johnson dau of Thomas & Charlotte Johnson b Feb 27 1794.

Mary Anne Caroline Murray dau of William and Harriet Murray b Apr 5 1789.

William Henry Murray b Jan 7 1791.

Alexander John Murray b June 12 1793.

Edmund Brice Addison son of Walter & Elizabeth Dulany b 5th Oct 1794.

Mary Anne Young Addison dau of Walter & Elizabeth Dulany b March 3 1797.

Lloyd Addison son of Walter & Elizabeth Dulany b Feb. 4 1799.

Augustus Addison son of Walter & Elizabeth Dulany b May 3 1805.

Deaths

Richard Young son of Col Samuel Young d Oct 4 1748 in 56 year of his age.

Henrietta Maria Hesselius dau of John and Mary Hesselius d Sept 21 age 18 mos.

Henry Woodward d 20 Sep 1761 in 28th year.

John Hesselius Artist d Apr 9 1778 in 50th year.

Edmund Brice d Oct 5 1784 aged 32.

Elizabeth Dulany Addison dau of John & Mary Young Hesselius d July 31 1808 in 33d yr.

Caroline De Butts dau of John & M. Y. Hesselius d March 5 1817.

Rebecca Rogers dau of Henry & Mary Young Woodward d Oct 19 1818 62 years.

Mary Young Hesselius d June 14 in 81st year.

[End of Record given by Mrs. Ridgely to A. S. D. in March 1896.]

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

BENEDICT CALVERT TO CHARLES, FIFTH LORD BALTIMORE.¹

My Lord

As I think my duty to your Lordship obliges me not to let slip any opportunity of acquainting you how your affairs goes on which are under my care; & as I shall always make it my bussiness to inform your Lordship of every thing which I imagine may be for your Service; hope your Lordship will excuse me for troubling you so often, particularly as it's done out of a good motive. I went down to your Lordships Plantations in order to run out the Lands as I inform'd your Lordship in my last, but after running several courses we came to a course which is South six perches, which course your Lordship will find marked in the Copy herewith sent you, then proceeding several courses farther, we found if we continued that we should have gon into elder surveys by means of which we should leave out a great deal of land that we had no right to. In examining a resurvey which Col^l Darnall made upon those lands, I find that the courses ought to be South ninty six perches, which course would take in all the Land we leave out & would not run us into elder surveys; so by that I imagine that there has been some mistake in recording the original deed. I have consulted Mr Jenings about it & he told me there was no other way but by my sending to your Lordship for a Copy of the original deed from Mr Darnall to Mr Hyde attested by a Notary Publick. I have been obliged to let alone surveying the land till I can gett the Copy of the original deed; & as your Lordship will be a great sufferer without the land is surveyed, the neighbours doing great damage by working of it,

¹ Calvert Papers, No. 505.

hope your Lordship will send it by the first opportunity &
wishing your Lordship health 'Dutyfully am

Your Lordship

Most obed^t & affectionate

Servant & Son

Bened^t Calvert

Maryland Annapolis

Nov^r 18th 1746

Stevenson Archer to Doctor Elijah Davis.¹

Washington City Decr. 4th, 1811

Dear Doctor:

The report of the Committee of Foreign relations you have doubtlessly seen. They recommend preparations which will have an hostile aspect. You see we shall endeavour to be ready for a recourse, if indeed it should be necessary, to measures somewhat more spirited than have been heretofore resorted to. War is a calamitous event, & is at all times if possible to be avoided; most sincerely do I hope that Britain would return to a sense of justice and place our commerce in the same situation in which it stood previous to the present European War. But actuated in her measures by what she calls necessity in relation to neutral commerce, it can scarcely be expected that she will relinquish her system except she be compelled thereto by force. Whatever may be our opinions as to the propriety of going to war for the protection of commerce, every man I presume concedes himself bound to carry into effect the uniform and repeated declarations of congress expressed in the form of resolutions that it was their determination to resist & that non-resistance was submission.

We are an agricultural people & perhaps many might believe that we would be too prodigal of blood to expend it for commerce. But there are other and many considerations which make it in my opinion our imperious duty *to act*. Our wrongs

¹ Dr. Elijah Davis of Harford County, Havre de Grace.

have been multiplied, our neutrality has been violated, our sea-ports have been in effect blockaded and seamen have been impressed. In this state of things when the people of this nation are indignant at these outrages to the last degree, it behoves us to do something.

The Resolutions of the Committee of Foreign relations will be acted upon, on thursday next tomorrow. They will doubtlessly pass. Indeed it is said that the Federalists themselves will vote for them.

I hope Mr. Lloyd's resolutions may pass the legislature. They will have some effect in strengthening the national arm. It was said not long since in a British paper that Maryland was inimical to the general government and that it wished to secede from the union.

These resolutions passing will convince them to the contrary.

Y obt St

Stevenson Archer.

NB—Please accept my thanks for the newspaper you sent me.

S. A.

Doctor Elijah Davis,
Senate of Maryland, Annapolis.

Governor Edward Lloyd to Hon. Elijah Davis,¹ Annapolis.

Wye House, Decr 21st 1814

My dear Sir

I had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 12th Inst on yesterday. The wish (expressed to me through you) of my brother Senators, that I should not resign my seat is highly flattering to my feelings, but circumstances beyond my control renders it not only necessary, but grateful to my feelings to retire at this time from the public councils of the State of

¹Dr. Elijah Davis of Harford County, Havre de Grace.

Maryland. When fraud has been practiced to obtain power, and that fraud sanctioned by the State, (as appears by the late election) there is in my humble opinion no obligation on an honest man to sacrifice his ease or comforts to it.

That the epithet of selfcreated Body will be applied to the Senate by our political opponents, I think very probable but for myself, I wish not their praise and despise their slander, all Reflecting men of common information know the Senate are as constitutionally authorized to fill up vacancy as the Electors were to create a Senate, hence the appointment by the Senate is as respectable as the appointment by the Electors, and the Senate as a Body thus filled equally to be respected. You will be so good as to present the enclosed letter to the Senate and suffer me to *conjure you & them* by every consideration both political and private to appoint James Nabb. Winder as I expected is again appointed *Governor*. If they can continue to call him again into service with a sergeants guard, and give him the pay of a Major General, I dare say he would serve all the days of his life. The report of peace mentioned in your letter I fear is not true. I do not expect it myself unless some great change takes place in Europe or in America, in haste, and wishing to hear from you, as soon as you make an appointment—believe me

with my sincere Respect & esteem

Edwd Lloyd

Stevenson Archer, member of Congress, to "Doctor Elijah Davis, President of Senate of Maryland, Annapolis."

Washington Decr 23d 1814

Sir,

Our worthy members of the House of Delegates, by their violent and factious proceedings, are really making themselves perfectly ridiculous. They talk of resisting the general government!!!—and what is the bill against which they pour out their phillipics? It authorizes the President to call on the

respective states for their proportion of 80,430 militia. In order to facilitate this call and make the burden of personal service equally onerous on all classes of militia it is provided that they shall be divided into classes, each to furnish by _____ two militia men, after these two militia men are drafted from each class, they have the *privilege of exempting themselves from the draft*, by furnishing one regular.

The Bill is perfectly constitutional, and will be an efficient *militia* system, if the term of service be long enough. As the law has not yet passed, it is not determined whether that term shall be *one* or *two* years. But I fear it will produce but few *regulars*.

I confess for myself, I have no doubt but that the Genl Government possesses *the power of classing the free male population of the Union, and drafting from it men to fill the ranks of the regular army*. And this power I would not hesitate to exercise, but a majority of congress would not sanction, *at this time*, a principle of this kind.

We are now acting on the Bill from the Senate establishing a National Bank—all the tax bills have passed the House of Representatives. Please present my respects to Mr. Forward Senior and believe me to be

Sincerely yr friend

Stevenson Archer.

[These three letters contributed by Septimus Davis, Esq., Aberdeen, Md.]

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

[Continued from Vol. 20, No. 2, June 1925, q. v. for general discussion and description of the manuscript records.]

Patapsco hundred

Hectors Hopyard, 300 acr Sur the 25 July 1694 for Hector Marklan begining at a bounded red oak on the East side of the north most branch of Jones falls 200 acr part thereof in posestion of the Hector Marklan rent £ anum —. 8.. —

100 acr residue thereof in the posestion of James Murry rent £ anum —. 4.. —

C. Surveyed for Hector McClain. Poss^{rs} 100a sd McClane, 200a James Carroll.

Hectors Fancy 100 acr Sur the 20 Febr'y 1695 for Hector Marklan in the woods on the north side of the maine falles of patapsco begining at a bounded white oak of James Murryes Called Athell rent £ anum —. 4.. —

C. Surveyed for Hector McClane.

Morning Choice, 400 acr Sur the 15 March 1695 for John Scutt Lyeing on the north side of patapsco on hunting ridge begining at a bounded white oak in the Line of the Land Called Attrell and In the posestion of the above said Scutt rent £ an. —. 16.. —

C. Morning Choice. Poss^r Cath. Scutt for y^e orp^{ns}. Hew Knowles marr^d y^e wid^o.

Friends Discovery, 1000 acr Sur the 12 of June 1694 for Jobe Evans Called friends Discovery on a part of a ridge begining at three white oak by a branch of the Herring run and now In the posestion of Francis Mauldin of Calvert County rent £ anum 2.. —. —

C. Poss^r Fran Malden.

Hamcross, 100 acr Sur the 18 of August 1663 for Warner Shadwell on the west side of the south branch of Patapsco river and In the posestion of Jobe Evans for the orphants of one Drayden In London rent £ anum —.. 2.. —

C. Hamcross. Walner Shadwell. Dryden.

Parishes Range, 2000 acr Sur the 5 of Octo^r 1678 for Edward Parish called Parrishes range on the north side of patapsco river on the fall of middle branch begining at a bounded oak of Edward Hortons Land 1400 acr part thereof in posestion Edward Parish rent £ an. 2.. 16.. —

300 acr part thereof in posestion of John Wooden of Ann Arundel County rent £ anum —.. 12.. —

300 acr residue thereof George Hogg In Ann Arundell County rent £ anum —.. 12.. —

C. Poss^{rs} 1330a Edw^d Parish. 370a John Wooding 300a Geo. Ogg.

Jobes Addition, 225 acr Sur the 24 of August 1695 for James Butler caled Jobes Addition Lyeing above the head of Patapsco river in the woods begining at a bounded red oak In the posestion of James Butler of Prince Georges County, rent £ anum —.. 9.. —

C. Jobs Addicon.

Parkers Pallace, 500 acr sur the 16 of Oct^r 1695 for Robert Parker called Parkers pallace Lyeing on the north side of Patapsco river on Hunting ridge begining at a bounded red oak of Scuttes morning Choice rent £ anum

250 acr part thereof in posestion of Rob^t Parker rent £ anum —.. 10.. —

250 acr residue thereof in posestion of Elizabeth Griffith of Annarundel County, rent £ an. —.. 10.. —

C. Parkers palace. Poss^{rs} 250a s^d Parker 250a Eliz Griffin.

Walnutt neck, 100 acr Sur 18 of August 1663 for Hugh Kinsy

on the north side of Patapsco river, 45 acr part thereof In the posestion of Isaac Jackson rent ₧ anum 0.. 10.. —

55 acr residue thereof in posestion of John Willmot rent ₧ anum —.. 1.. 2

Brothers Expectation, 250 acr sur the 30 of Oct. 1695 for George Hollingsworth called Brothers Expectation on the north side of Patapsco river in the woods begining at a bounded white oak at the head of Col Peirces Line of a 1000 acr by the maine falls In the posestion of George Hollingsworth rent ₧ anum —.. 10.. —

C. Poss^{rs} 150a Hollingsworth orp^{ns} 100a Humphrey Lewis.

Brothers Vnity, 100 acr Sur the 30 of Oct. 1695 for George Hollingsworth called Brothers Vnity on the north side of Patapsco river on Hunting ridge begining at a bounded w^t oak by Maidens Choice rent ₧ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Now in possⁿ of Tho Knighton. Poss^r Humphrey Lewis.

Broads Choice, 173 acr Sur the 10 June 1694 for John Broad called broads Choice Lying on the north side of patapsco river begining at a bounded red oak rent ₧ anum —.. 6.. 11

Rogers Road, 100 acr Sur the 10 of february 1695 for Roger Reeves called Rogers road Lyeing at the head of back river between Herring run and Stony run begining at a bounded white oak of James Todd and John Wilmots In posestion of Jane Royston for the orphants of Jn^o Royston rent ₧ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Pos^r John Royston's orpⁿ.

Beares Thicket, 100 acr Sur the 30 of Oct^r 1695 for James Jackson called beare thickett Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river on hunting ridge begining at a bounded w^t oak of Ashmans hope and In posestion of William Cromwell for the orphants of James Jackson rent ₧ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Bears thickett. Poss^r s^d Jacksons orpⁿ.

Selsed, 900 acr Sur the 31 July 1694 for Rowland Thornbury called Selsed Lyeing on the north East branch of Jones falls begining at a bounded white oak on the west side threof In posestion of the orphants of the s^d Thornbury, rent p anum 1.. 16.. —

C. Blessed. Poss^r s^d Thornbury's orpⁿ Gen into Virginia.

Oultons Garrison, 940 acr sur the 13 May 1696 for John Oulton called Oultons garison on the north side of patapsco river in the woods part of Rangers forest begining at a bounded red oak on the East side of a glade by the garison, rent p anum —.. 13.. 7½

C. Poss^{rs} 163a W^m Talbott ye residue belongs to ye orpⁿ of James Murrey.

Copus Harbour, 100 acr Sur the 6 of Septembr 1683 for John Copus on the East side of a branch of patapsco river called the northwest branch at a bounded red oak a bounded tree of Gompes Addition and in posestion of Thomas Copus rent p anum —.. 4.. —

Stones Range, 194 acr Sur the 30 of August 1695 for Thomas Stone on the west side of the maine run of back river begining at a Spanish oak of John Broads posed as aforesd rent p an. —.. 7.. 9½

Long Island Point, 100 acr Sur 31 of Oct. 1671 for William Poultney on the north most side of patapsco river on the north most branch of the river at a bounded Locust at the head of a round bay 50 acr part thereof in posestion of Thomas Stone rent p a. —.. 1.. —

50 acr residue thereof in posestion of John Broad rent p anum —.. 1.. —

C. 50a poss^t by Tho Stone 50a John Broad Poss^r Thos Hodge the whole as I'm informed.

Parkers Haven, 100 acr Sur the 20 of June 1669 for John Kemp on the north west side of Patapsco river on the north west branch on a point on the west side of Collets Creek in

posession of John Thomas for the orphans of the said Kemp
rent ₧ anum —.. 4.. —

Kemps Addition, 100 acr Sur the 28 Septemb^r 1683 for John
Kemp on the East side of a branch called Harmost branch at a
bounded red oak a bounded tree of the Land Called Parkers
Haven In posession of John Thomas for the orphans of the
s^d Kemp rent ₧ anum —.. 4.. —

Wilmots folly, 140 acr Sur the 2 of July 1688 for John Wilmot
called Wilmotts folly Lyeing In Baltimore County Joyning
upon Jones Land posed by the said Wilmot rent ₧ anum
—.. 5.. 9½

The Choice, 100 acr Sur the 13 of Oct^r 1670 for John Godfrey
on the north side of the patapsco river on the north west branch
of the s^d river in the posession of John Wilmot rent ₧ anum
—.. 4.. —

Cromwells Range, 200 acr Sur the 19 Octo^r 1695 for Richard
Cromwell Called Cromwells Range Lyeing on Hunting ridge
begining at a bounded Chestnut tree of Maiden Dayry in the
posession of the sd Cromwell rent ₧ an. —.. 8.. —

Jonas out Lett, 129 acr Sur the 12 of May 1689 for Jonas
Bowen Called Jonases out let Lyeing on the north side of
patapsco river in the woods begining at a bounded Hickory
posed by the orphans of the s^d Bowen rent ₧ anum —.. 5.. 2.

C. Poss^r Benja. Bowen.

Jonas Addition, 51 acr Sur the 20 of August 1687 for Jonas
Bowen Called Jonas Addition Lyeing between patapsco river
and back river posed by the orphans of the s^d Bowen rent
₧ anum —.. 2.. 2½

Hortons fortune, 100 acr Sur the 25 Novemb^r 1670 for Edward
Horton at a bounded white oak of the Land of Robert Gorsuch
and runing up a branch to a bounded tree of the Land of
John Godfrey and posed by Hugh Jones rent ₧ anum
7.. 4.. —

Gorsuch, 500 acr Sur the 8 July for Robert Gorsuch on the north side of patapsco river posed by Charles Gorsuch in behalfe of the said Robert Gorsuch rent p anum —. 10.. —

C. 1659. Poss^r Rob^t Gorsuch.

Powells point, 70 acr Sur the 3 August 1661 for Howell Powell on the north side of patapsco river Clephas creek posed by Mary Ruxton for the orphants of Nath^{le} Ruxton. rent p anum & in posestion of his Widdow —. 1.. 5

100 acr Sur the 12 May 1679 for Nicolas Ruxton on the north side of patapsco river at a bounded white oak in the north Line of Robert Gorsuch posed by Mary Ruxton for the orphants of Nath^l Ruxton rent p anum —. 4.. —

C. Poss^r R^d Colegate.

Thomas Adventure, 165¹ acr Sur the 2^d of Septembr 1688 for John Thomas Called Thomases adventure Lyeing on the north side of the patapsco river posed by the s^d Thomas rent p anum —. 6.. 7½

C. Thomas's Adventures.

Jurdiston, 299 acr Sur the 8 of february 1688 for John Thomas Called Jurdiston Lyeing in the woods between patapsco and back river 249 acr part thereof in posestion of the said Thomas rent p anum —. 9.. 11½

50 acr residue thereof in posestion of Joseph Wells rent p anum —. 2.. —

Wallstowne, 156 acr Sur the 2 June 1682 for W^m Gaine on the north side of patapsco river and on the west side of Welshmans creek adjoyning to the Land Laid out for Howell Powell and in posestion of Nicolas Fitzsymons, rent p anum —. 6.. —

C. Walltown.

Bennetts Range, 50 acr Sur the 15 decembr 1683 for Thomas Everett on the north side of Patapsco river at a bounded red oak at the East End of the Line of Balls Addition posed by Nicolas Fitzsymon rent p an. —. 2.. —

Balls Addition 60 acr Sur 30 Septem^r 1670 for Richard Ball at a bounded oak on the East side of Clappers Creek a bounded tree of a tract of Land of Mary Humphryes posed by Nicolas Fitzsymons rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. 4

C. Balls addicon.

The Hope 150 acr Sur the 20 March 1665 for Lewis Burgain on the north side of patapsco river on the south side of the Land of Richard Ball Posed by Jonas Bowen rent ₧ anum —.. 3.. —

C. Lewis Burgan.

Goosebury Neck, 100 acr Sur the 5 May 1673 for William Ebden in back river at a marked oake in a neck between 2 branches and runing Cross a point for breadth posses^d by Larance Walden rent ₧ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Gooseberry neck Pos^r Tho Biddison.

Jones Chance 20 acr Sur the 20 May 1673 for Jonas Bowen in beare Creek in patapsco river at a bounded oak of the Land of William Ball upon Clay banks posed by Jonas Bowen rent ₧ anum —.. —.. 10

C. Jonas's Chance. Poss^{rs} 100a Jno Thomas for Jno Kemps orpⁿ 100a John Gardener 100a Benj^a Bowen.

Kinderton, 300 acr Sur the 31 July 1669 for W^m Clapham on the north side of patapsco river and on the western side of bear creek 100 part thereof in posestion of John Kemp rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. —

100 acr p^t thereof in pos. of John Gardner rent ₧ an. —.. 2.. —
100 acr residue thereof in posestion of Benj Bowen rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. —

Loyd of L Lott, 200 acr Sur the 26 Octo^r 1667 for Robart Loyd on the north side of patapsco river about a mile from the head posed by Gabriell Parott rent ₧ an —.. 4.. —

C. Loyd of Leedloes Lott. Resur & called United Friendship Poss^r Will^m Chew. [In a later handwriting poss^d by Geo Parker].

Dearings Increase, 200 acr Sur the 31 of Oct^r 1667 for John Dearing on the north side of patapsco river posed by Robert Eager of Annarundell County rent p anum —.. 4.. —

C. Dearings encrease. Pos^r Robt Eagle.

Lunns Lott, 200 acr Sur the 10 of Octo^r 1672 for Edward Lunn on the north side of patapsco river upon the N. W. branch at a bounded hickery on the west side of the falls of the s^d branch posed by Robert Eagar of Anarundel rent p anum —.. 8.. —

C. Pos^r George Eagar.

Generalls Point, 150 acr Sur the 3 of August 1661 for George Langford in patapsco river in a Creek Called otter Creek posed by Martha Bowen for the orphants of Jonas Bowen rent p anum —.. 3.. —

C. Poss^r Jonas Bowen.

Willin, 308 acr Sur the 5 Septem^r 1679 for Charles Gorsuch on the north side of patapsco river at the head of a branch of beare Creek devids two tracts of Land of Phillip Thomas 160 acr part thereof in posestion of Martha Bowen for the Orphants of Jonas Bowen rent p anum —.. 6.. 5

130 acr part thereof in the posestion of Francis Holland rent p anum —.. 5.. 3

60 acr part thereof posed by John Copper rent p anum —.. 2.. 5

48 acr residew thereof In the posestion of Charley Gorsuch rent p anum —.. 2.. 9

C. 398a Poss^{rs}. 160a Jonas Bowen 130a Jn^o Fra^s Holland 60a John Copper 48a Cha Gorsuch.

Abington, 100 acr Sur the 12 June 1682 for Charles Gorsuch on the north side of patapsco at a bounded white oak standing nigh the head of a bridge posed by Francis Holland, rent p anum —.. 4.. —

C. Abbington. Poss^r John Rouse [added later: post by Fran Holland.

Jonas Range, 100 acr Sur the 24 May 1684 for Jonas Bowen between back river and patapsco river at a marked red oak on a mountaine posed by a Martha Bowen for the orphants of Jonas Bowen rent ₥ anum —. 4.. —

Costrell Hill, 100 acr Sur the 6 March 1667 for Nicolas Corbin Called Costrell Hill Lyeing between Patapsco river and back river posed by John Barrett for the orphant of Nicolas Corbin rent ₥ anum —. 4.. —

C. Corstrell Hill.

Corbins Rest 200 acr Sur the 6 Decembr 1679 for Nicolas Corbin on the north side of patapsco river on the north side of beare Creek branch called bridge branch posed by John Barrott for the orphant of Nicolas Corbin rent ₥ anum —. 8.. —

C. Poss^{rs} y^e above 2 Tracts y^e s^d Corbins orp^{ns}.

Welcome, 100 acr Sur the 2 Novembr 1684 for Charles Gorsuch on the south side of back river posed by Richard Crumwell.

C. And now in possⁿ of Tobias Tunbridge.

Waterford, 200 acr Sur the 13 May 1679 for John Arding at a bounded pine of the Land Called popular neck in bear Creek on the north side of patapsco.

150 acr thereof in posestion of Martha Cage rent ₥ anum —. 6.. —

50 acr residue thereof posed by John Wates rent ₥ anum —. 2.. —

C. 50a Mich^a Temple's heirs.

The Plaines 300 acr Sur the 18 May 1672 for Phillip Thomas on the north side of patapsco river and on the north side of beare Creek posed by Samuel Thomas rent ₥ anum —. 6.. —

Phillips Addition, 200 acr Sur the 18 May 1672 for Phillip Thomas on the north side of patapsco river on a Creek Called beare Creek posed as above rent ₥ anum —. 8.. —

C. Poss^r Tho Roberts for Sam^{el} Thomas.

Popular Neck, 100 acr Sur the 16 Jan^{ry} 1672 for Tobias Sternbridge on the north side of patapsco river and on the south side of beare Creeke at a bounded oak by a branch posed by Tobias Sternbridge rent ₧ anum —. 2.. —

C. Poplar Neck.

Huntington, 135 acr Sur the 29 June 1658 for Tobias Sternbridge on the north side of patapsco river and posed as afore-said rent ₧ anum —. 5.. 6

C. 1688.

Hares Green 35 acr Sur the 10 Aprill 1682 for Edward Mumford on the north side of patapsco river of a small branch of Humphreyes Creek posed by Robert Lynch for Samuell Greenwoods orphan^t rent ₧ anum —. 1.. 3

C. Haws Green.

Sidwell 50 acr Sur the 20 of Decembr^r 1667 for Roger ——— on the south side of back river at a black walnut neare the mouth of a branch posed by Thomas Smith, rent ₧ anum —. 1.. —

Todes Range, 400 acr Sur the 24 June 1669 for Thomas Todd on the north side of patapsco river at a bounded oak on a Creek Called Humphryes Creek posed by Thomas Todd rent ₧ anum —. 8.. —

C. Todds range. Poss^{rs} R^d Fowlers orp^{ns} as I'm inform'd.

Joneses Chance, 130 acr Sur the 12 June 1682 for David Jones on the north side of patapsco river on Road Creek on the Eastermost bounds of Powells pumpkin patch posed by Robert Johnson, rent ₧ anum —. 4.. —

30 acr residue thereof posed by James Todd rent ₧ anum —. 1.. 1

Ardingtons Adventure, 100 acr Sur the 15 of March 1676 for John Arding on the southside of back river at the mouth of the river pos^d by Rich^d Sampson rent ₧ an. —. 2.. —

(To be Continued.)

THE WAR ROMANCE OF JOHN THOMAS SCHARF.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

John Thomas Scharf¹ (1843-1898) is best known by his work as a historian. His "Chronicles of Baltimore" appeared in 1874, and was followed by a "History of Baltimore City and County"; a "History of Maryland," in three volumes, published in 1879; a "History of Western Maryland"; a "History of Delaware," and in 1884 he wrote, in connection with Thompson Westcott, a "History of Philadelphia" (1609-1884), three volumes.

By profession a lawyer and journalist, he also found time to prepare numerous lectures, reviews and addresses on historical and political themes. He was at various times, the city Editor of the Baltimore Evening News, the Managing Editor of the Sunday Telegram, and the Managing Editor of the Morning Herald. He also represented the Second Legislative District of Baltimore City in the Maryland House of Delegates in 1878, and was Commissioner of the Land Office at Annapolis from 1884 to 1892.

Born in Baltimore on May 1, 1843, John Thomas Scharf was scarcely eighteen years of age when the Civil War began. On July 29, 1861, he left his home in Baltimore, without the knowledge of his father or his family, and made his way to Richmond where he immediately enlisted for "three years or the war" in the First Maryland Artillery Company, C. S. A., then commanded by Captain R. Snowden Andrews. He was wounded in three different engagements.

While confined in hospital at Richmond, young Scharf was appointed on June 20, 1863, a Midshipman in the Confederate States Navy. In a short time he was sent to the iron-clad

¹ The name is pronounced as if spelled "Skarf."

steamer "Chicora," at Charleston, S. C. He was subsequently ordered to the gun-boat "Chattahoochee," at Columbus, Georgia, and shortly thereafter was transferred to the captured steamer "Water Witch," at White Bluff, near Savannah, and from thence to the steamer "Samson" at Savannah.

He was finally ordered to Richmond where he found he could be of no service to the Confederacy in the Navy, as nearly all the ports and landings were blockaded or in the hands of the enemy. He therefore determined to resign and rejoin the Army. As soon as he resigned, the Confederate War Department selected him to go on a secret mission to Canada with important messages. He set out on his mission and proceeded to Maryland in safety, only to be captured at Port Tobacco by the Federals. He was now sent to Washington and confined in the "Old Capitol Prison" until March 25, 1865, when he was paroled. On September 25th, he was pardoned by President Johnson and finally discharged.²

It was during the Summer of 1864, while serving in the Confederate States Navy aboard the "Water Witch," at White Bluff, Savannah, Georgia, that young Scharf met and fell in love with a charming southern lass just fifteen and a half years of age, and then and there began a romance which has not heretofore been published.

The name of this maiden was Anna Wylly Habersham, of White Bluff, near Savannah. Her father was William Neyle Habersham (1817-1899), one time President of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati, and a grandson of Lieut. Colonel Joseph Habersham (1751-1815) of Savannah, a Revolutionary War officer and subsequently Postmaster General of the United States. Her mother was Josephine Habersham, granddaughter of Major John Habersham, of the Revolution, a brother of the aforesaid Lieut. Colonel Joseph, both of them being sons of James Habersham, a colonial Governor of Georgia.

² See "Biographical Cyclopedia of Maryland and the District of Columbia" (1879), p. 123.

The source of this romantic story is found in a quaint little diary kept by Miss Anna Wylly Habersham and written, at the age of fifteen and a half years or thereabouts, during the months of August, September and October, 1864. It is entitled: "Book No. 3, A. W. Habersham, White Bluff, August 20th, 1864: Private Journal of 1864." Then follow a list of seven "girl friends" and another list of seven "boy friends" of the writer, the latter including the name of "Johnie Scharf, from Baltimore." The spelling, punctuation and italics are preserved just as they were originally written.

THE DIARY

August 20th, 1864. *How supprised* I was this morning words cannot *describe*, a note was handed me by Robbie White (who had been spending the day with Scharf at the "Water Witch"). I took the note, opened it, seeing it was four pages long, I went to my room and opened it. Just think & Guess! Scharf has "poped the question"! 'Yes,' I was very much worried, as I did not know how to answer it—of course I would refuse him, but how,? At last, I thought I would wait until next day, and answer it.

Sunday, 21st, 1864. This morning I went to church, there I saw Scharf *of course*. He did look *so* handsome, with his blue pants and navy jacket. He bowed to me after church, the last I saw of him, he was walking home. Well, Robbie White says he is going over to see "Scharf" after dinner, so I will have to answer *his* note. I wish Mary Newell, or some of my confidants, were here. I would make Mama one but am afraid to, as Scharf might not like it.

Sunday night. I wrote an answer, which was this "Mr. Scharf: The subject of your note supprised me greatly. I can answer you *only* as, a true friend. By not referring to this again you will oblige.

Yours truly

A. W. H.

Do not let this answer
mar our Friendship."

This is how I answered his note, I think now rather stiffly, as his was a most beautiful note, four pages long. After I had sent the note, Ma was speaking about young girls having their mothers to help them in such matters, so I asked her to help me. I told her what I had written, she was *very much surprised*, said she would always help me in such things, without ever letting the gentlemen know that she knew anything about it. I am so glad that I told her but she promises me that she will never breathe a word to any one nor let the gentleman know that she knows any thing about it. I surprised her also by showing her the note from Jimmie Sullivan addressing me. I am only 15 and have been addressed twice. I think I have my senses about me though. Well, Robbie has just come, he says Scharf took the note, *blushed* up, and said quietly "I wish I had not written that note, thought I would have received a better answer than this." "I know she is mad with me." Then Robbie told him that he knew that I was *not*, so Scharf said "Oh well; I am not mad so I hope she is not," sent me two "hardtack," said he was much obliged for the answer. It was raining when Robbie came back so Scharf lent him his navy coat. R. looked so funny with the long coat on.

Monday, Aug. 22nd, 1864. Robbie has gone to town, I am so sorry, he is such a nice little boy, and AMEN to my getting so many messages, andhardtack from Scharf as he was with him very often.

R asked me to see if Scharf's coat went back to him, I have just sent Braddock with it, while folding it, I could not help thinking, that his coat was folded by one he had asked to be his wife. I felt very much like cutting off one of the little navy buttons on the sleeve but afterwards thought I would not. I am makeing Scharf, a scarf, to give him when he goes off. Pa says that he met *him*, when he was going in to town this morning, in a waggon, made him jump in the buggy with him, so they rode together to town. Pa seems to like him very much, how little he thinks that, if I had chosen to keep it

from the family, I would have been engaged to *him*. I drank his health today, with Ma, at dinner.

Friday, August 26th, 1864, I received a long note from Maimie day before yesterday, she says Scharf went round and spent Monday evening with her, they had a charming evening together, and that he said he was trying to get something to give us for philippena. I also received a letter from Mary Newell, sympathizing deeply with me. Robert is down at Proctor's point, expect him every day.

Monday, August 29th, 1864. Scharf has been here, several times, came yesterday afternoon and staid to tea. In someway, another, the subject of my answer to his note arose, he then spoke of his love for me, I told him that *I* thought that I gave him as good an answer as he could expect to get, that he was a true Friend, and I would always consider him so, etc. etc. He said he was delighted that I liked him, even only a Friend. I said I did not suppose we would ever meet again, if he went off, to sea, or back to Baltimore, we might *never* see each other in this world again, he blushed up and said "thats just what I said in my note, that if I could get *any encouragement*, I would return one of these days and claim it." I then said that during this war he would see many pretty faces, and forget me entirely, he said "*No, Never,*" that what he felt came from the heart only, etc. etc.

He has some books which he is going to give me. I tell him I wont keep them, but keep them for him, until he comes back safely after this war, then if he does not remember *me*, he will remember his books. He staid until half past nine o'clock. he is quite interesting, a *beautiful figure*, very short but well formed, as "Hatch" would say. * * *

September 3rd, 1864. Last afternoon Cousin Leila Habersham and Miss Mary Owens, spent the day out here. Scharf came round, he sat on the Green with Robert and Lilla, after the ladies had gone I went out on the Green, and sat on the bench with Scharf knitting socks. Robert after a while went round to see Willie May, Lilla went with him, so S and

myself were alone. We had a delightful chat, he kept looking at the sock I was knitting, saying he would like to know how to knit, etc. We then walked up and down the Green, he did look so nicely, had on his navy jacket with bright buttons, and pants of the same dark blue and his cap with the gold band. We sat on the bath house until very late, he sat *right by me*, the dear little fellow holding the ball of my sock I was knitting. I do not think I ever had such a pleasant time with *him*, for I was *all alone*. We then came on the piazza, Robert came home. We sat out there and talked pleasantly. He sent me a beautiful "Pear" the other day, one to Ma, too, I thanked him on the bath house for it, told him I had not eaten it yet, kept it as long as possible to look at it. He said "Why do you look at it"? I laughed and said numerous reasons, one whenever I look at it, I think of the giver. So, on we talked, as soon as tea bell rung he left, as it was his first watch.

September 4th, 1864. Sunday. Lieut. Johnston (one of my dear brothers friends) is spending a few days with us. He is, wounded in the arm.

Scharf was at church this morning. I met him walking, so asked him to get in, which he did * * *.

September 11th, 1864. Sunday. Sallie came out last Monday, is going in tomorrow (Monday). Scharf came over last Friday, he gave me a shell of a crab, and an Indian spear. The Indian spear came from Florida, where Gen. Jackson's camp stood, the crab from an island where *he* was cast on, after a fight, where he underwent a great deal of danger.³ He was over here last night, gave me some correspondence envelopes.

Wednesday, Sept. 14th, 1864 * * *. The "Water Witch" is again moved in front of the Cohens'. Capt. Waily has gone to take command of a vessel in Plymouth, Carolina, so Midshipman Vaughn is in command of the boat until a commander comes from town. Scharf is acting first lieut. now * * *. I

³ In the spring of 1864, Scharf and others, while engaged upon an expedition in Appalachicola Bay, were nearly lost in a storm, having been cast away on the St. George Islands.

have made a blue worsted scarf with black and white mottled border (it is beautiful) for Scharf, but have not given it to him yet, will wait until cool weather.

Sept. 19th, 1864. The other day I wrote this note to Scharf "Miss Habersham's compts to Mr. Scharf, and will take advantage of his kindness in offering the Barge, this afternoon at ½ past 4 o'clock, if *convenient* to him to make a short visit to Montgomery should her brother Robert arrive in time, from town."

He sent word he would go with pleasure, and sent two hardtack to me, but Robert came home sick, so I did not go.
* * *

Sept. 21st, 1864. Wednesday. Scharf sent me a "Partridge" this morning with this note "Miss Anna, Will please accept the "Partridge" with the compliments of John T. Scharf, "Water Witch," Tuesday morning, Sept, 20th, 1864."

Sunday 26th, September, 1864. * * * Mr. Scharf was not at church today. * * * Ella Newell gave me a geranium (Rose). I have named it "John Thomas," call it Johnie. The next geranium shall be Georgie, after "Atchison." ⁴

11th October, 1864. Tuesday Morning. Last afternoon about five O'Clock, Aunt Fannie had just arrived, when I saw Mr. Scharf coming. He gave me a beautiful mat, with my initials "A. W. H." worked on the mat. He made it himself out of buntin, red white and blue, on the other side is written, "Made, and presented to Miss A. W. Habersham, by J. T. Scharf, Midshipman C. S. N." It is such a beautiful mat, he made it *all* himself. Well, as we sat on the bench, he gave me the mat, I thanked him, and went in the house and got the scarf. I handed it to him, he took his cap off and smiled so *sweetly*. I had a small bottle of cologne. I asked him if he liked it, he said yes, so I gave it to him, he said, "Well I'll take it for *your* Sake." While we were sitting there he gave me some letters, and told me to read them sometime. Well,

⁴ One of the "boy friends," George Atchison, from St. Louis.

I did not open them, until I was going to bed. He drank tea, and stayed until nine O'clock. He watched me very closely all the evening. *I noticed it.* Well, when I went upstairs I read them, one of them was to me, the others were letters of recommendation of his behavior during the time he was in the Navy and Army, the letter to me was asking me to correspond with him, when he went away, it was 8 pages long, telling me how he loved *me* Etc. I did not know what to do. I declare it is too bad, I think he *does love me*, but—I do not *love* him, besides, here I am, only 15 years old, and, oh it is too foolish. What shall I say. This morning, Aunt Fannie and myself went around the bluff walking. We sat opposite the "Water Witch" for a little while knitting. Of course, (it was too great a temptation) he came over, walked home with us. He was quiet all the time, would not come in, said he was going to walk, as far as the church. "Poor fellow," I know he wanted me to give him an answer, this morning, but I *would* not. What am I to say, Great Goodness. I wish he had not written that second note. I am not going to correspond with him.

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Thus ended the war-time romance of John Thomas Scharf. At the close of the war he returned to Baltimore, and married (in 1869) the daughter of a local merchant. Miss Habersham also married, her husband being a scion of one of the most honorable families in the State of Georgia. The writer of this article is indebted to a son of this union, George Noble Jones, Esq., of Savannah, Georgia (in whose family the aforesaid diary is a treasured relic), for the material now published, as the same is set forth in a privately printed copy of his mother's diary.
